The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,323.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town		52	0
	including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town		28	0
	including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town		16	0
	including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town		6	0
	including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash		0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2	

2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLEEZE—May 16th, at Youwetmal, Woon District, Berar, the wife of W. J. Gordon Bleeze, Local Fund Engineer, of a son.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—May 19th, at Goa, Mr. Manuel de Souza, of the Secretariate, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CLAY—May 11th, the wife of the Rev. John Clay, Missionary, S. P. G., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	" Linga	28th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	8th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D McCallum, will be despatched as above on 2nd June.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 5th and 20 h.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Narraka'	5	19	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Tuticorin		20	" Coconada	5	19
" Colombo		21	" Madras	10	24
" Galle			" Negapatam	11	25
" Negapatam	10	24	" Galle	14	
" Madras	15	30	" Colombo		2
" Coconada	17	2	" Tuticorin		29
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Narrakal	16	1
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	[illegible]	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McKorkindale, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.		Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.		Beypore "	Sunday.
Vingorla "	Sunday.		Calicut "	Sunday.
Goa "	Monday.		Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar "	Monday.		Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta "	Monday.		Mangalore "	Tuesday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.		Compta "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.		Carwar "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.		Goa "	Wednesday.
Calicut "	Wednesday.		Vingorla "	Thursday.
Beypore "	Wednesday.		Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.		Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUYRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 26th May, at 2 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oorun every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" near the Boree Bunder.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.			From Surat.		
April	12th,	Thursday.	April	9th,	Monday.
"	18th,	Wednesday.	"	15th,	Sunday.
"	24th,	Tuesd y.	"	21st,	Saturday.
"	30th,	Monday.	"	27th,	Frid y.
May	6th,	Sunday.	May	3rd,	Thursday.
"	12th,	Saturday.	"	9th,	Wednesday.
"	18th,	Friday.	"	15th,	Tuesday.
"	24th,	Thursday.	"	21st,	Monday.
"	30th,	Wednesday.	"	27th,	Sunday.
			June	2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANA RSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.
VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent; Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BEHAR," (1,[illegible]03 Tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain Blake, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th May 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 21st instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Wednesday the 23rd, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Thursday morning.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

THE AUCTION SALE advertised to take place at No. 24, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 24th instant, IS POSTPONED till further notice.
16th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.—I have this day commenced Business as a TAILOR and GENERAL OUTFITTER, under the style and firm of J. C. STEWART & Co., in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rosselett & Co., Meadow Street.
J. C. STEWART.
17th May 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—All Contributions intended for No. VIII. of "PUNCH IN INDIA" to be published on the 1st of June, should reach this Office not later than the 25th inst.
Bombay Gazette Office, 19th May.

APPLES.—Fresh American APPLES, just landed, ex Ship *J. P. Whitney*, from Boston, will be sold at the Government Ice House this day.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 19th May 1866.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.—NOTICE.—FOR SALE, on application to the undersigned—
Rosin per Barrel.
Flour do.
Deal Boards and Planks per 1,000 ft.
Tobacco, &c.
JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.
A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
18th May 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P M on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोरट क्यानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकले *मेशन, आंड डाक कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st *instant*, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st November.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTIME GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

LOST, this day, in the Fort, between Apollo Street and Rampart Row, a BILL of EXCHANGE for Rupees 1,458-5-10, drawn by Messrs. Rees, Glanmorf & Co. on Messrs. Dorabjee & Co., Belgaum, and endorsed to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (with a second of Exchange and other Papers) endorsed in an envelope addressed to the Chartered Bank of India and China. Whoever will restore the above to the Chartered Bank of India or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors, 6 Apollo Street, will be rewarded.
Bombay, 18th May 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, first class Teak TIMBER, as under:—

95	Tons 12" by 1"			from 12 ft. to 25 ft. long.
10	" 8 "	1		" "
170	" 8 "	½		" "
40	" [illegible] "	½		" "
12	" 3 "	2		8 ft. to 30 ft. long.
10	" 2 "	½		Tile Laths.
35	" 14 "	4		and 12 by 14, from 20 ft. long.
40	" first class Logs.			

For price and further particulars apply to
SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.,
8, Church Gate Street.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
24th February 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VALUABLE and SELECT DOGS just arrived per *Louisa* from London—Two liver-coloured Spaniels (Dog and Bitch), six months old; five Scotch Terriers; one black and tan English Dog Terrier.

Also, a six-oared GALLEY, built by the best builder in Portsmouth for a member of the Royal Yacht Club. For further information apply on board the *Louisa*.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.
J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.
W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,
Jehanghier Bomanjee.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gungadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonan.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balchrishna.
Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Dear Sirs,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,
E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, } Liquidators.
G. R. Wilson, }
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lovel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.
Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—GODOWNS TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

WARNING TO JOHN C. STEWART
AND
NOTICE TO THOSE IN THE TRADE
AND WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby beg to give Notice, that JOHN C. STEWART, a Cutter in my employ, having through repeated drunkenness grossly misconducted himself in my house and since absconded from his duties, I warn all persons from giving him credit on my account, or entertaining him in any capacity, pending legal steps being taken for the recovery of £500, in default of the fulfilment of the agreement existing between the undersigned and the said JOHN C. STEWART.
J. BURN, Tailor, &c.
Bombay, 30, Meadow Street, 12th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of THOMAS DIVER, of Bombay, European inhabitant, who lately traded and carried on mercantile operations.

WHEREAS the said THOMAS DIVER, trading as aforesaid at Bombay, having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is therefore hereby given in pursuance of the Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said Thomas Diver will be held at the Office of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) in Rampart Row on FRIDAY next, the 25th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Thomas Diver ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધ થરડ જુત એન વોલ ઇશ્પીનીગ તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.
S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }
Bombay, 18th January 1866.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटड.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements and personal notices, all SHARES in the above Company on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share remain unpaid are hereby ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 and the Articles of Association of the Company.
By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.
7th May 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the 2nd and 3rd Calls now overdue on the undermentioned Shares be paid with Interest thereon, on or before the 31st instant, the same will be absolutely forfeited, viz.:—

		No. of Shares.
Edmund Burke,	(Deceased)	3
Bomaujee Shapoorjee		1
Barnes, John, Capt.	(Deceased)	12
Cowasjee Nowrojee		1
Eduljee		1
Meerza Carzam		1
Ramchunder Bapoojee		1
Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy		2
Sorabjee Nowrojee		1
Verral, A.	(Deceased)	3
Wittoba Pandoorung		1
		27

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बाबे बरमा तरडींग कारपेरेशन (लीमीटेड).

ધી બોમબે બરમાહ તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 21st day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 13th April, instant, viz.—

"That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled; and that the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation (here follow the new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company.)"
By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 19th April 1866.

NOTICES.

V. McPHERSON, Plumber and Gasfitter, Khetwady, begs to inform his Customers and the public, that he has removed his place of business to Forbes Street, adjoining B. and B. S. N. Company's Office.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.
J. L. BRODIE, }
G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, }
Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $ 5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—
PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, ex *Anazi*, a large and handsome assortment of TOYS.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be made on the 15th instant, at No. 4 Church Lane, when each Shareholder will be entitled to receive Rs. 35 per Share (which with the sum already refunded by the Liquidators makes Rs. 50 per Share, the full amount paid for Calls) and in addition the sum of Rs. 1-14 for each Share.
D. MACPHERSON, }
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, } Liquidators.
REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, }
Bombay, 8th May 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment on that date, all Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, 4to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.
No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.
W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold Land, in extent 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, with the Mills, Buildings, Machinery and other appliances used in the manufacture of Paper erected thereon, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials for Paper-making. The Machinery has been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 2,000 a month a nett profit of Rupees 1,500 per month might be realized. The investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1862, at a yearly rental of Rupees 225, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

Issued in Weekly Nos., 1d.; Monthly Parts, 6d.; Half-yearly Vols., 4s. 6d. Vols. I. to XLII., complete, are now issued.

The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.

The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld,
1st January 1866. Agents.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROZJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JEMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, and at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Merwanjee Jemsetjee & Co., and at London under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. S. P. Framjee & Co.

Whereas the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee, trading as aforesaid at Bombay, Kurrachee, and London, having declared themselves unable to pay their debts, and being desirous that their Estates should be vested in Trustees, and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a Meeting of Creditors of the said Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee will be held at the Office of the Central Bank of Western India, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY next, the 21st day of May instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estates of the said Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estates, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 14th day of May 1866.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.		One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.		Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	......	Rs. 60	......	Rs. 30
" Indore. ...	" 50	......	" 70	......	" 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajabpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Mecan Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

WANTED.

TWO GENTLEMEN want comfortable APARTMENTS in the Fort, or would have no objection to SHARE the EXPENSES of a suitable BUNGALOW in Colaba. Apply to "A. B.," *Times of India* Office.

WANTED, a few COPYING and ENGROSSING CLERKS, none but neat and rapid writers need apply. Applications to be made *by letter only*, stating former engagements and Salary required, to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden. He should be a neat and quick Writer and have a fair knowledge of Arithmetic. Salary Rs. 50 with a free passage to Aden. Apply by letter to the undersigned enclosing Testimonials.
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further notice the price of ICE will be HALF AN ANNA PER POUND.

FOR SALE, a portable STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse-power nominal, made by Clayton and Company, is in first rate order, having only been a month in use. May be seen on the Elphinstone Bunder, opposite the Press House. For further particulars apply to
18th May 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to
ROBINSON & Co.,
16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica*.

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

Caution.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.
SOUNDY & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' BANJOS.—Two fine-toned BANJOS, used by the above named Minstrels, for sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row.

NEW GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.—LADIES' DRESSING CASES, of Coromandel wood, brass corners and banded, quadrant hinge, sunk handles, and patent lock, fitted with beautifully engraved sterling silver fittings, richly cut glass bottles, looking glass, cutlery, combs and brushes, with leather cover and strap to protect the case, complete from Rs. 225.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING, DRESSING AND WRITING WALLET, much approved and used by the Prince of Wales, (the first of the kind imported into Bombay), fitted with the best quality cutlery, silver tops to bottles, &c., patent lock, and extra Mackintosh cover to protect the bag. Rs. 175.

WRITING CASES of Russia leather, fitted in the best style, with writing materials, slope for writing, best patent lock, and outer leather case and strap, from Rs. 85.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 21. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2¼ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete ....Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Saturday there was little or nothing doing in the market. A few transactions were effected in Bombay Bank shares and United Victorias; the former declined from 6 to 6½ discount and the latter from 1,225 to 1,190 per share. Elphinstone close at 625; New Do. 40; Mazagons 250; Freres 115 per share; Commercials 55 discount; Centrals Rs. 40 per share; Old Financials 17 discount. Market dull and declining and in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d. to 1s. 1⅞d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	212 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	14 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 p ct dis.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue	50 p ct dis.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,100 p ct pm.
1,240,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	10 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	6½ p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	40 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	42 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	40 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	4 discount.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	65 p ct premium
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	55 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London&Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	92 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
......	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	8 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor.	70 p share.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	17 dis.

LAND COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,600 p. sh. n m.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	625 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	40 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	115 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	250 per share.
——	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	200 dis.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,190 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	25 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	......	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	224 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 226
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106¼
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 19th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	275 to 280
Surat and Broach (New)	260 to 265
Porebunder (New)	215 to 225
Veeravul (New)	215 to 225
Khandeish (New)	255 to 260
Dharwar (new ready)	310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New)	300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 19.

Compton, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 19.

Royle, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Jacob, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Phillips, Captain Marine Battalion, on leave, to Matheran.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, May 12.*)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to nominate Henry Philip Archibald Buchanan Riddell, Esq., and Joseph Edward Lyall Brandreth, Esq., both of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General.

Lieutenant F. W. Grant, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Berar, vice Lieutenant Lane.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. B. Beckett an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjaub.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain (Brevet Major) J. T. N. O'Brien, of Her Majesty's 20th Foot, Brigade Major, Morar (Gwalior), Assistant Surgeon George Brenmer, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 12th (the Khelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment, Native Infantry, for twenty months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Henry Rowband, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, Quarter Master, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, for six months, under the new Regulations.

Mr. David John Walsh, to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Captain George Johnston Reeves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Behar, for three months, without pay.

Lieutenant Stanley Sutherland Sutherland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, for six months, without pay.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Pay Department.—Lieutenants C. G. Cantley and H. H. P. Cowper, of the General List, Cavalry, to be Assistants, on probation.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Stud Department.—Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Macdonell, 1st Class Assistant, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, from the date on which he assumed charge of the office, on the departure on furlough of Major C. W. D'Oyly.

PRIZES FOR SWORDSMANSHIP.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Horse Guards General Order, No. 867, dated 28th June 1865, on the subject of prizes for swordsmanship to the British Cavalry Regiments serving in India, with effect from the 1st January 1866.

SHIPPING.

May. ARRIVALS.

19 Palmerston ....Seagrove........London, Dec. 16.
Asia (s)........Baxter........Calcutta, May 8.
General Outram (s)........Hewitt........Colombo, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

19 Bhima (s)........Morrison........Aden and Suez.
Leonato ....Walker........London.
Wallasea ....Carry........Liverpool.
Tilly (s)........Kingcome........Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *General Outram.*—Captain Hoskins; Major and Mrs. Alexander; Lieutenant Winterbottom; Mr. Marshall; Mrs. Hervey; Mr. Worthington; Mr. Stokes; and Mr. Huxan.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Tilly.*—Rev. Archdeacon Soares; Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett and 4 children; Mr. Hatteroth and infant; Captain R. Johnstone; and Mr. John McMullen.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Ship *Makonda*, J. Rider, bound to Mauritius.
Ship *Omar Pasha*, R. G. Dibbs, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Hamber*, J. Mitchell, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Futtay Salam*, W. Williams, bound to Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

THERE is nothing doing in our freight owing to the prevailing panic, and until confidence is restored, the ruling depression is likely to increase. For *Liverpool.*—The greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining cargo, and one or two favourite iron ships accepted as low as £1-7-6 to £1-10-0 to fill up. For *Commercing ships.*—Some engagements have been reported at as low as £1-2-6, and a large Colonial built ship, it is reported, accepted 15s per ton for part cargo. For *London.*—Excepting a few boxes of chow chow goods, no other cargo is offering. For *Havre.*—The demand is at an end. We quote rates as follows, which are in every instance almost nominal; the question just now being not one of rate, but of obtaining cargo to fill up ships partly laden before the setting in of the rains:—

For Liverpool { Cotton ....£1 0 0 to £1 10 0 per ton.
Seeds £0 15 0
London { Cotton ....£1 0 0 } Nominal.
Seeds £1 0 0
Havre .... Cotton ...fcs. 65 to 70
Calcutta .... Salt........Rs. 3
Clyde, Hull, China } No offers.

—*Bombay Saturday Review, May 19.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "DELHI" (1898 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain KING, will be despatched for the above Ports on Wednesday the 30th May, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. of the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 17th May 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Steamers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

ENGLISH STOCK FOR SALE.—An English BOAR and SOW PIG (Berkshire breed). Their progeny can be seen on board. For further information apply on board the *Louisa* from London.

TO LET, two FLOORS of a house in Church Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW in Byculla, Balasis Road, fit for a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents. 11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Office.

Bombay, 21st May 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમ્બે રીકલેમેશન કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
बोमबे रीकलमेशन कमपनी लीमीटेड.

THE Office of the abovenamed Company has been THIS DAY REMOVED to the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

18th May. GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—IN LIQUIDATION.—A SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees Fifty per Share, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after the fourth day of June next.

LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.
No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 21st May 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—The Office of the Official Liquidator has THIS DAY been REMOVED into the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATIONS BUILDING in the *Elphinstone Circle.*

A. C. GUMPERT, Official Liquidator.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICE.—I beg to announce that I continue in business as MERCHANT and AGENT as heretofore, under my own name and for my sole account; and that I have authorised MR. EMIL MEIDINGER to sign for me *per procuration.*

A. C. GUMPERT.
Asiatic Bank's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th May 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY the 29th instant at 3 P. M., at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1.—Ballot for firms proposed as members of the Chamber.
2.—To elect a Deputy Chairman in the room of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
3.—To consider a proposition for obtaining periodical returns of Stocks on hand of the principal Articles of Import.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 21st May 1866.

THE GREAT STEWART AND BURN DISPUTE CONTINUED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Burn thought of treating my former letters with "silent contempt," but as silence sometimes betokens wisdom Mr. Burn found himself unable to be silent, and "challenges" me to deny certain charges "*in toto*" I deny the legality of Mr. Burn's challenge, especially when he is in a state of hyper-haggrawation. The public will now see who has got the best of it, and I deny "*in toto*" Mr. Burn's discrimination, since he could not perceive what a Tailor's Goose he was making of himself. Brevity is the soul of wit,—when lengthiness costs money, as this Correspondence does.

Recommending myself as the best Tailor in Bombay,
Your obedient Servant,
J. C. STEWART,
No. 6, Medow Street,
to which house orders should be sent.
20th May 1866.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, being the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Officiating Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
C. S. CRAIG, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. G. MARSHALL, Acting Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
C. F. POULTON, Sub-Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
C. BERESFORD, Deputy Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Royal Bank of India,
JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
L. J. MULLINS, pro. Manager.
For the East India Bank,
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, pro. Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.
For the London Bombay and Mediterranean Bank (Ld),
THOS. DUNNE, pro. Manager.

THEATRE—ROYAL.

THE BOMBAY MINSTRELS
WILL PERFORM AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
ON
MONDAY, 21ST MAY, 1866.

When the following enticing Programme will be presented:

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Opening Instrumental Introduction ... ... B. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus "Lulu is my darling Pride" ... ... B. Do.
Snow White Blossoms ... ... D. Payne.
Song of Songs. (Original) ... ... E. Coulton.
Let me Kiss him for his Mother S. Dodds.
Duett (We come from Fairy Bowers) ... ... Messrs. Coulton & Payne.
Old Potamac's shore ... ... J. Adam.
Song. (Local) Where is my Lub E. Coulton.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Quartette—When the Moon on the Lake is Beaming ... ... B. Minstrels.
Grand Fantasia Par Harmonium ... ... D. Payne.
Song and Dance (in character) Sweet Jenny ... ... E. Coulton.
Duett par Violin and Pianoforte ... ... Dodds and Payne.
Ballad (the Stirrup Cup) ... ... D. Payne.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with a laughable After-piece, entitled
THE MODERN MUSICIANS,
In which Mr. Coulton will personify
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

Mr. Pedro De Souza........Mr. D. Fayne.
Mr. Cardwell, a Fop—with song of "Can you twig any Green in my Eye?" (Original.) } Mr. E. Coulton
Tondah Ghoss—Bengalee Baboo }

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle........Rs. 4 | Gallery........Rs. 2
Stalls........„ 3 | Pit........„ 1

Doors open at 8 P. M. Performance at 9 P. M. precisely.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. the previous day.

CALENDAR——MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Monday ... ...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	21	Length of day 13h. 3m.	5 25	6 28	3 47	4 17	18th May 1866. Time 9h. 4m. 50s. 7.
Tues.	22	Mercury in greatest Hel Lat. S. at 9-29 A. M.	5 24	6 28	4 50	5 23	
Wed.	23	Saturn on the Meridian at 10-19 P.M.	5 24	6 28	5 57	6 33	
Thurs.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	7 5	7 35	
Fri.	25	Mars rises at 3-i A. M.	5 24	6 29	8 6	8 30	
Sat.	26	Venus sets at 8h.19m. P. M	5 24	6 30	8 54	9 19	
Sun.	27	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 30	9 38	9 58	

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

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CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 4	KURRACHEE	May 15
AGRA	May 15	LAHORE	May 12
ALLAHABAD	May 14	LONDON	April 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 24	MAURITIUS	April 18
ALEXANDRIA	April 26	MADRAS	May 15
BANGALORE	May 12	MALTA	April 15
CALCUTTA	May 14	MEERUT	May 15
CAPE	Mar 15	OOTACAMUND	May 10
CEYLON	April 30	OUDH	May 12
COCHIN	April 28	PENANG	April 24
DELHI	May 15	PUNJAUB	May 12
FRANCE	April 19	SUEZ	April 28
HONGKONG	April 11	SINGAPORE	April 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1866.

THE *Bombay Saturday Review* seems now to be ashamed of that odd economical doctrine, which it propounded a week ago with an astonishing innocence of all knowledge of the motives which guide human beings in the ordinary business affairs of life. "How can Bombay refrain from dealing in the great staple product of Western India," asked the *Reviewer*, and as our contemporary, among all Indian journals, possesses the enviable and exclusive virtue of considering all subjects "profoundly" and "judicially," perhaps, most of his readers waited in breathless expectation for the word of wisdom that was to drop from the sage and thenceforth and for ever destroy the cotton trade of Western India. Fortunately for commerce, our puzzled contemporary, with, we hope, as much faith that his problem might ultimately be solved, as the philosophers of former ages entertained in the possibility of discovering perpetual motion, was compelled to come to the commendable conclusion (with which the whole commercial community of Bombay will, in its commercial simple-mindedness, concur) that "This is a curious problem, and we do not exactly see our way out of it." We do not delay to notice, for the general benefit of the community, who are interested in cotton, that our contemporary during the week that has intervened since the above deliverance was written, has been farther balancing, judicial-wise, the *pros* and *cons* of the subject, and stimulated by some remarks which appeared in our own columns, now declares in answer thereto—"It is, of course, perfectly clear that cotton must be dealt in. Not being exactly out of our senses, we never intended to suggest that it should not." We are sincerely glad that the *Reviewer* has at last "seen his way out of his dilemma," and we trust that the cotton growers of Western India and the cotton dealers of Bombay are sufficiently grateful that they may still grow and export the greatest wealth-producing staple in the Presidency without fear of incurring those passionate denunciations, in the use of which the *Reviewer* is so complete, and often so mistaken an adept. As regards ourselves, our sole fear is that the next may be the last year of that extensive cotton-production which the American war developed, and, if so, then our contemporary's Chinese puzzle may be resolved by a higher than his own dictum; for in the rapidity with which every import of American cotton into Liverpool is bought up by manufacturers, and the neglect of Indian cotton until American stocks are exhausted, we see a prophetic symbol of the fate which awaits our cotton trade when the all-conquering American energy is freely competing with India in the English markets.

The *Reviewer* is very unfortunate in his exposition of the efficient cause of the approaching crisis, and in his statement of the one economical doctrine which he hazards. To any one who has looked at the bare facts of the last two years, who understands how the crisis of 1865 was brought about, and how it was dealt with when it came, it must be apparent that the *Reviewer* has a very imperfect knowledge of the position—that he has, in short, altogether failed to master it. Denying our statement that "although the present fall in cotton is the immediate *occasion*, it "is by no means the efficient *cause* of the catastrophe, and that we have to seek for that "cause in the frightful *misuse* of capital caused "by unbridled speculation," he says, "The "theory that the approaching trouble in Bombay is due not to the fall in cotton but to the "loss of capital due to share speculation is "quite untenable. There has been no loss of "capital in share speculation. A collapse of "fictitious values is not a loss of capital..... "There is nothing in the history of the share "mania to account for the expected commercial "troubles. Cotton to the extent of many millions sterling has been shipped to England "at prices which, speaking roughly, required a "sale in European markets at least at one and "six pence a pound for safety. Cotton has gone "down to ninepence, with a prospect of further "fall. That is quite sufficient to account for "what is coming on this city, without resorting to unsound economical theories of a loss "of capital by the collapse of shares." Now, we are astonished that any public writer in Bombay can propound such doctrines—doctrines which are belied by the experience of nearly every merchant and trader in this city. We have imported into Western India, since the commencement of the American war, between sixty and seventy millions sterling of gold and silver of which a very large sum was added to the permanent capital of Bombay. We had to refund several millions in consequence of the fall in the price of cotton in September 1864, and again in consequence of the fall in March last year. The share of that enormous sum, belonging to this city itself, was a profit made on cotton and passed at once into the hands of merchants and cotton dealers, enriching them beyond their dream of wealth. How is it, we ask the *Reviewer*, that early last year, nearly every merchant in this city, notwithstanding this vast inflow of wealth, was pale with misgiving and dismay, that insolvencies were occurring on every side, thick as the leaves of Vallombrosa, among the very men who had been enriched by cotton, and all this for weeks and months before the redrafts were received? Where was their own capital that they had amassed during the four years of unrivalled prosperity which had just closed? Why was the fabric of credit shaken to its very foundations, and the best men with the worst, left to perish or to scramble out of the ruin that seemed to engulph all in one common destruction. Our profits, as we have said, had been enormous; and our shipments, on which redrafts were required, were below the average; how happened it then, that the makers of the immense profit could not meet the comparatively small loss? How was it that less than a year ago Bombay was a city of insolvents? It was because of speculation, which beginning with the origination of the Back Bay Company, ran its terrific course of madness until it reached its grand climacteric of folly at the end of 1864, and the commencement of 1865, when it expired, leaving one half of the community stripped of their capital and hopelessly buried in debt. Did cotton dealers and the legitimate merchants of the place sit and look calmly on the widespread infatuation, reserving their capital for any contingencies in legitimate trade that might arise; or smitten with the over-mastering desire of sudden wealth, did they rush into the Maelstrom and perish? It is notorious that all classes in this community, Government servants, doctors, lawyers, merchants and traders of all sorts and complexions were overwhelmed in the one common woe, and when the wild storm passed away and men could survey the devastations it had wrought in its march of ruin, it was found that the condition of society was subverted. What a Frenchman has said of Britain could have been applied to the people of Bombay with more truth: "*Dans l'Inde aussi la Grand Bretagne amassait du profit sans honneur.*" Capital had left its old channels, and permeated society in a thousand different directions where it was unavailable to the mercantile community in the hour of need. Capitalists, who before the era of speculation began had ample resources to meet the ordinary emergencies of business, had now shares instead of money, on which no Bank would advance a rupee, and which nobody would buy. They had also incurred immense liabilities for purposes of speculation, which they could not pay, and redrafts from home were also to be met. Their capital and credit were swept completely out of existence. The policy of forbearance pursued by the Banks whereby honest men were allowed time to save themselves if they could, and dishonest men were allowed time to conceal or make away with their means stayed the progress of the disasters; but it permitted men practically and actually insolvents—men possessing chests of inconvertible shares—to resume commercial operations in the hope, that if cotton which had begun to rise improved, they would pay a better dividend; and in the certainty that the result would only be deeper misery if the price of cotton fell. With the exception of a few capitalists, the men who have been trading in cotton during the last twelve months, were men not merely impoverished but overwhelmed more or less in debt, by share speculation. Now that a strain has come, the rotten foundation on which they stood is giving way, although the total profit realised on cotton during the last twelve months alone, exceeds, as yet, the loss caused by the present depreciation! It is idle to contend that speculation has nothing to do with the present crisis, since there is scarcely a firm in Bombay that will be a loser by the fall in the price of the staple, but has its boxes full of shares which would cover all its losses ten or twenty fold if sold at the premiums at which they were bought, and since many who will now be compelled to suspend payment were insolvent a year ago, or at least remained "solvent" by mere tolerance.

The *Reviewer* evidently does not understand the operation of economical laws when he asserts, in explanation of a commercial crisis, that the collapse of fictitious values is not a loss of capital. It is certainly true that the total rupees, annas, and pies circulating in the community, before and after the collapse of the fictitious values, remain the same, but every man in Bombay who holds Back Bay shares purchased say at Rs. 50,000 premium, knows by a painful experience that a collapse to par is to him individually a loss of capital. If a collapse of the fictitious value is not a positive loss of capital to the individuals whom it affects, how is it that so many people in Bombay, who last year never touched a bale of cotton, are unable at this hour to pay debts incurred for the sole purpose of trading in shares? It is an error to disregard the effect of a collapse on individuals, and to regard merely its effect upon the aggregate community. If by speculation an instrument is created (such as shares at inflated values) by which a Government Secretary and several "honourable" Members of Council are enabled to retire to England with splendid fortunes drawn from the wealth of all classes of this community, mercantile and others; if a means is devised (such as a Back Bay Reclamation Company) by which immense sums are poured monthly into the hands of thousands of coolies, so much money is evidently withdrawn from the usual channels of commerce in this city, and for a time it is as much a loss to a mercantile community in the midst of a crisis, as if it had temporarily ceased to exist. By the collapse in fictitious value the negotiability of the documents was utterly destroyed; and every unsaleable or unnegotiable share which lies in a merchant's repositories is, unfortunately for him, in the present disastrous times, so much capital lost. It will not avert the present disasters to know that the cash-equivalent which he gave for them is contributing to the support of the Back Bay or Elphinstone coolies.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* says:—The news of the seizure of the Russian Envoy and his followers at Bokhara is confirmed.

THE *Hurkaru.*—The Government of India, in the Financial Department, has determined rigidly to enforce the Budget rules, requiring that expenditure on account of each officer or department shall be strictly confined within the limits of budget grants. Since the introduction of the budget system, this rule has been very carelessly carried out. It is true that for all expenditure, it was necessary for the Disbursing Officer to certify that as respects the departments under his control, the budget grants have not been exceeded, and in regard to expenditure under the control of heads of other departments, it was necessary for the Treasury Officer to see such a certificate annexed to the bills as would satisfy him that the budget grants were not exceeded. But from the year 1866-67 this responsibility is thrown upon the controlling officers. The Treasury officers have nothing to do with budget grants, except in regard to the departments immediately under their control. The Government have accordingly directed that all controlling officers are to be furnished by the several Accountants General with full details of their budget grants after making allowance for all the retrenchments made on the estimates whether by the Accountant General or the Financial Department. These details being communicated, the controlling officers have been directed to enforce strictly that their subordinates do not exceed the grants, and that not only annually, but monthly. For this purpose the annual grant will be apportioned to monthly limits by the Accountant General, and these limits are not to be exceeded except on the most urgent occasions. Thus, it will be perceived, that there will not only be an annual check over the expenditure, but a monthly one as well. But if the present orders of Government are properly carried out in the offices of Audit and Account, any excess over the monthly limit can easily be checked not only by the controlling authorities, but by the Accountant General himself; and all lavish expenditure nipped in the bud. The plan is a very good one, but is difficult of execution; as it is not possible to limit disbursements monthly, specially in regard to contingent expenditure. Allowances must, therefore, be made in exceptional cases; but for all that many instances of expenditure will arise, which it will be difficult to deal with.

MUNICIPAL FILTH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In my letter of the 17th of May, published in your issue of to-day, I stated that subsequent to twenty-five or thirty years ago, the Municipal sweepings "were removed at an annual cost of Rs. 13,000." This is an error, it should be "at a monthly cost."

Again in the following sentence the word "annum" should be "mensem," and still further on I have written thus:—"for every rupee spent by Forjett on scavenging, the present Commissioner spends twenty." For the word "twenty" read five.

Q.
18th May.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 10TH MAY, 6-30 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 9½d., market depressed and heavy, with rates occasionally a farthing lower, and tending in favour of buyers.

Bengal Cotton 6¼d. to 6¾d.

Total sales to-day, 7,000 bales; sales of Surats to-day, 2,000 bales.

Total imports to-day, 25,000 bales.

Imports of Surats to-day, 2,000 bales.

A Continental war is still considered inevitable, and the panic on the Paris Bourse is, in consequence, increasing.

The English funds are also greatly depressed. Bank discount 8 per cent., money market firm, and another increase in rate expected owing to the demand.

The suit in the Court of Chancery between the Imperial Bank of China and the Bank of Hindustan relates only to shares of the value of £5,000 of the former. The shares in question are to be expunged from the register of the Bank of Hindustan from June.

An order has been made for Barned's Banking Company to be compulsorily wound up. The liabilities are £3,500,000.

Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. have suspended payment this afternoon.

By Indian Telegraph.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 19TH MAY.

Money market easy.
Bank Bills 1s. 11⅞d.
Credits 2s. 1¼d., little doing.
Bank of Madras shares Rs. 76½ per cent. premium.
Cotton nominal.
Government paper, 5½ per cent. 107¾.
Do. Do. 4 per cent 87.
Freights nominal.
Shirtings 7 lbs. 40 in. Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-12.
Yarn, No. 40, fair seconds, per lb. 19½ annas.

CALCUTTA, 18TH MAY.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 14 dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 1½ pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 6½ to Rs. 6⅞.
Exchange, 2s. ⅜d.
Freights: Dead Weight, £1.
Jute, £1 15s.
Seeds, £2 2s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-6.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-12.
Mule Twist, 8 as. 6 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, very dull.
Market for Twist, depressed.

CALICUT, MALABAR, 18th May.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Cochin.

GALLE, 18th May.
Steamer *Madras*, from Australia, anchored.
Steamer *Simla* sailed for Suez.
Steamer *Salsette* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 19th May.
Steamer *Ottawa*, from Bombay, anchored.

MADRAS, 19th May.
Steamer *Coringa* sailed for Calcutta.

CALICUT, 19th May.
Steamer *Cashmere* sailed for Cannanore.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19th May.
Steamer *Arabia*, from Bimlipatam, anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

WE learn that the daily average coinage in the Bombay Mint, for the months of February, March, and April last, amounted to Rs. 5,59,722.

MAJOR A. M. MACKENZIE, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding Meywar Bheel Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

LIEUTENANT S. S. JACOB, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

THE Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, will, on Wednesday next, sit on the Appellate Side of the High Court to dispose of several criminal cases.

THE following passengers arrived on Saturday last, per ship *Palmerston*, from London:—Captain George Maunsel 106th Foot, and Lieut. and Mrs. M. Wainwright and 2 children.

THE Relief Fund Committee of Ahmedabad has, it is stated, addressed a letter to Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, thanking him for his munificent contributions towards the relief of the suffering population of Ahmedabad.

DIVINE Services for sailors was performed yesterday morning by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, on board H. M.'s steamer *Semiramis*, and in the evening the reverend gentleman preached at the Cathedral.

PREVIOUS to his departure to England, Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner of Sind, we understand, addressed a letter to the local Government, suggesting therein the advisability of increasing the salaries of the subordinates employed under the Zillah Collectors.

CRUSTNA ESSOO was, on Saturday last placed before the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, for selling toddy without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined ten rupees.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last, per B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, Captain Kingcome, to the Malabar Coast:—Rev. Archdeacon Soares, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett and four children, Mr. Hatteroth, Captain R. Johnston, Mr. McMullen.

THE intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 19th and 8 P. M. of the 20th:—From Kurrachee, max. 36 hours 55 minutes, min. 31 hours 25 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 29 hours 19 minutes, min. 16 hours 21 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 37 hours 7 minutes, min. 16 hours 18 minutes. From Madras, max. 23 hours 40 minutes, min. 11 hours 5 minutes. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 10th and 11th May.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 12th and Continent of Europe 11th May.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—It is believed that the villagers of "Matarpacady" have forwarded an application to the Municipal Commissioner praying to water the road leading to the "Mazagon Reclamation Company" through the village, as they are suffering very much on account of dust blowing constantly in their houses, so much so that they are obliged to take their meals in the dark for fear of the dust mingling with their food, which is caused by the passing and repassing of more than thousands of carts heavily laden with various kinds of goods towards the above Company, and they earnestly hope that our worthy Commissioner will accede to their request and relieve them from suffering from dust.

A BRAHMIN, who has occupied one of the Kennery Caves for more than eighteen years, has lately left. We remember seeing him there in 1849 and conversing with him. He told us that he could become Jesus Christ at any time, by the power of abstraction, concentrating all his faculties upon the tip of his nose. He used the name of Jesus Christ as the Christian way of designating God. He told some great stories also about his spiritual power over the tigers that visited him. In a communication to the Bombay Asiatic Society, Mr. E. W. West describes some Pehlvi inscriptions found in the cave which has been now, after so long an interval, vacated. It remains to be explained how Pehlvi inscriptions should be found in Buddhist caves, and our Pehlvi scholars are invited to decipher them.—*Bombay Guardian, May 19.*

THE Railway Boarding-house established in Byculla by Captain Osborne last year, has not proved successful, and is, we believe, on the point of being closed. The design was to provide a kind of home for the Railway operatives, with reading-room and newspapers. Mr. O'Callahan, late Superintendent of the Strangers' Home, was placed in charge of it, and exerted himself, we have reason to believe, to make the place successful. Rs. 40 a head was the boarding charge. But out of this Rs. 10 went to the Railway Company; after another deduction for defalcations, the residue was not sufficient to cover the expenses. Mr. O'Callahan made the establishment over to another party, who has had no better success than himself. Some evidence lately given in the Police Court seems to show that the institution fell a good deal short of being a Reformatory. The one formidable element in connection with the class of persons for whom it was designed, is drink. This eliminated, the rest would be comparatively easy.—*Id.*

THE question of war between Prussia and Austria has advanced from a possibility to a probability. Austria is blind if she fails to see that war with Prussia must be war with Italy also, to say nothing of Hungary. The war bids fair to be a bloody one; unauthorized and unhallowed it certainly must be considered. These two great Powers united to make war upon poor Denmark a few years ago, and exulted in wrestling from her a territory over which they are now about to engage in internecine warfare with each other. No one will pretend that the inhabitants of the coveted territory were any worse off under Denmark than they would be under Prussia or Austria. But as for them, nobody thinks of asking what their wishes may be in the matter. 'When rogues fall out, honest men come to their own,' says the proverb, and we hope it may be so in this case. There is much to hinder both Prussia and Austria from going to war, if they would listen to reason. There is anything but a cordial feeling in the former country, between the monarch and the people. An attempt has just been made to assassinate Bismarck. This was a blow aimed at the king; and though it may not represent, it stands in a certain relation to, the popular feeling of antagonism.—*Id.*

PRACTICES, at which sound-minded financiers and honest traders might stand aghast, have grown up of late in this city. More than one instance has lately been made public of advances made on the faith of a mere promise to deposit securities. And the ambiguous oracles of the Penal Code are being consulted by imprudent lenders in order to find some remedy in the criminal law for mischiefs which the commonest prudence might have prevented. It is stated also, apparently with truth, that more than one instance has lately occurred of ship-masters signing Bills of Lading for goods not actually shipped. Practices of this kind are fatal to commercial safety, and unless they are checked with a strong hand, this city will become a reproach to the whole world. It is lamentable to think how completely the commercial reputation of this great city has been revolutionized by late events. Those who were formerly in charge of the leading Banks here used to speak in the highest terms of the commercial character of native firms. On every ground of patriotism and profit of peace of mind, as well as solvency, it behoves the leaders of native society here to try to recover this lost ground.

One measure towards this is to punish with the utmost severity all proveable cases of direct breach of the criminal law. The policy of indulgence to financial disorder, when it goes the length of actual breach of law, is foolish in the extreme. A few leading examples of punishment would soon restore tone to the community.—*Bombay Saturday Review, May 19.*

THE French Empress is responsible for a good deal of that under-current of brutal vulgarity, which generally accompanies, as an appropriate chastisement, the mixture of oriental luxury and western fancifulness, in mere outward equippage, of which that crowned adventuress has set the evil fashion. But the French Empress is due to the French Empire, and the French Empire has revived, certainly, in consequence of the action and inaction of the men, not for the women in Europe. That exaggerated and questionable female fashion of latest years, the adoption of which has been the occasion of so much of the paltry criticism about women and their ways, was originally due to the peculiar position of the French Empire. At least it may be more than a jest to say that it was adopted by the Empress, not so much to mask the approach of an heir to the throne, as to cause the despair of Legitimists, Orleanists and Republicans by suggesting that there was no knowing when he might be coming. We will not encumber our argument with mere fancies. But those who have closely observed the peculiar facts of society and politics for the last ten years will have no difficulty in seeing the connection we point out between political causes, of the larger kind, and the temporary decline of a correspondence and sympathy between the higher destinies and the outward ways of women.—*The Bombay Saturday Review on "Women and Journalism."*

IT will be seen from our Mahableshwur correspondent's letter, that the tiger which made its appearance at that station, to the great annoyance of the residents, has been at last bagged by a native. We trust the Government will not overlook the claim to the reward, to which the native is entitled.—*Poona Observer, May 19.*

WE hear that Mr. Edward Harrison, Accountant General N. W. P., who is now on special duty at the Presidency, is to be deputed to Bombay to examine the progress made in the working of the new system of accounts introduced into all the Presidencies.—*Hurkaru, May 12.*

DOUBTS having arisen as to the amount of compensation payable in alternate years to men of the Royal Artillery for the difference of value between the full dress jacket or tunic, and the undress jacket. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the compensation for difference between the full and undress jacket of the Royal Horse Artillery shall, in future, be calculated at the rate of five shillings, or rupees two and annas eight; and that between the tunic and undress jacket of the Field and Garrison Artillery, at six shillings, or rupees three. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.—*Gazette of India, May 12.*

THE eccentric Mr. Remington, we hear from Lucknow, is at present occupying the house in that city lately occupied by Mr Balley, in Drigbijay Gunge. He has resumed his old costume of a *Jogee*, consisting of *garowa* colored *dhotee*, a *dopatta*, and a set of *mallas* or necklaces of wooden beads. He sometimes bedecks his person with gardens of *Gundah* and other flowers, and habitually wears native *kurrahs* or bracelets. He may be often seen walking barefoot through the Bazaar Chowk, and the streets and lanes of the city. It is said that he very seldom speaks to any one, and when he does, it is on the subject of the *Shasters* or similar topics. While thus talking, he interlards his discourse with repetitions of the name of *Shiva*, and pious (Hindoo) ejaculations. His daily food is that of a Hindoo, and his breakfast and dinner service consist of brass *lotas*, &c. He is usually surrounded by children and the people of the bazaar. He will scarcely speak to, or pay any attention to, those of his European friends who occasionally visit him. It is said that Mrs Remington lives apart from her husband. The eccentric gentleman, who appears to be about thirty or thirty-five years old, cannot by any means, judging at least from his conversation and general demeanour, be considered insane.—*Mofussilite, May 15.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th May 1866.

OPEN 702¼ MILES.

	Rs.		
Coaching	70,490	5	11
Merchandize	1,34,509	3	4
Electric Telegraph	652	5	0
Earth, &c., Trains	10,752	8	0
Total Rs.	2,16,404	6	3

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department of the Local Administrations with effect from the 1st April 1866:—

To be Executive Engineers, 1st Grade.

Foord, Captain H. H., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad.
Hyman, Mr. J. S., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.
Pemberton, Captain R. C. B., R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (Supernumerary attached to the Secretariat of the Government of India).
Prince, Mr. H., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah (local rank).

To be Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade.

Fennessy, Mr. J., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burmah (local rank).
Francis, Major A., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana.
Swetenham, Captain G., R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad.

To be Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade.

Campbell, Captain D. J. P., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mysore.
Doveton, Lieutenant H., R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana.
Palmer, Captain W. H. G., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mysore.

To be Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.

Bell, Mr. H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Bigsby, Lieutenant G. G. C., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
DeGronsilliers, Mr. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Henry, Mr. J. H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.
Johnston, Mr. F. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
O'Callaghan, Mr. F. L., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Rhina, Mr. R. H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Williams, Mr. F. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Shepherd, Lieutenant C. E., General List, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Walker, Mr. G., Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Evans, Mr. C. A., Supervisor, 1st Grade, Straits Settlement.

To be Supervisors, 1st Grade.

Brown, Serjeant J., Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mysore.
Venkatarutnum, Mr. D., Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Supervisors, 2nd Grade.

Barrow, Corporal P., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Cooper, Corporal R., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Fitzgibbon, Serjeant J., Overseer, 1st Grade, Mysore.
Griffiths, Conductor Q. S., Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.
Lennox, Serjeant W., Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.
Lindsay, Serjeant R. S., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Lyons, Serjeant C., Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.
McCawley, Serjeant J., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Park, Mr. J., Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah.
Paul, Serjeant J., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.
Price, Mr. A., Overseer, 1st Grade, Mysore.
Riddock, Serjeant C., Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah.
Yates, Artificer T., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Overseers, 1st Grade.

Henry, Mr. J. W. A., Overseer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah.
Hodgson, Mr. C., Overseer, 2nd Grade, Mysore.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

To be Controllers, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.

Westmorland, Lieutenant J. P., R. E., Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, Oudh.

To be Accountant, 1st Grade.

Barnes, Mr. F., Accountant, 1st Grade, Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department.

To be Accountants, 2nd Grade.

Heywood, Serjeant P., Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department.
James, Mr. G. A., Accountant, 3rd Grade, Straits Settlement (temporary rank).

To be Accountants, 3rd Grade.

Broderick Mr. J. M., Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah.
D'Cruze, Mr. A. B., Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah.
Stevens, Mr. W., Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah.—*Gazette of India, May 12.*

MARWAR ANNUAL CATTLE FAIR.

From the Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana States, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—dated Aboo, the 10th April 1866.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a report from the Political Agent in Marwar, relating to the recent annual fair held in the Mullannee District of Marwar. Such reports are, I think, very essential, and Captain Impey's communication is not without considerable interest.

From CAPTAIN E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Marwar, and Superintendent, Mullannee [illegible], to COLONEL W. H. EDEN, Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana States,—dated Camp Pallee, the 7th April 1866.

Having this year visited the annual cattle fair held in the Mullannee District of Marwar, I have the honour to submit the following account of it, which may be interesting and useful to Government.

This fair is held at Tilwarra, a village in Mullannee—a district, as you are aware, dismembered from Marwar, and under the civil charge of the Political Agent. It is known as the Tilwarra or Balotra fair—Balotra being a border town of Marwar, 10 miles distant, the Hakim of which controls the arrangements for the fair and takes the dues thereof, in pursuance of the custom which prevailed before Mullannee came under British superintendence.

Tilwarra is on the right bank of the Loonee near the eastern frontier of Mullannee, and about 65 miles due west of Jodhpoor. The Loonee, a stream of salt water, runs rapidly in the rains over a wide sandy bed varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile in breadth. After the rains it gradually dries up, leaving, in parts, deep pools, in others a trickling stream, and elsewhere, as at Tilwarra, an apparently dry bed; under the sand, however, remains fresh water which becomes brackish as the hot season advances. Thus, during the fair held in March, fresh water is obtained with ease and in abundance, by digging holes into which, at a depth of [illegible] to six feet, fresh water percolates. Should, however, these water holes be sunk deeper, they fill [illegible] with brine. The feature in the water is common to Mullannee and the neighbouring salt districts of Marwar, where only the rain and surface water is sweet, and salt springs lie at certain depths from the surface. It can be imagined how scarce fresh water becomes, and how dearly stored in April, May and June.

The fair is held in the deep sandy bed of the river, and this year occupied an area of about a mile by a mile and a half; the cattle were very closely packed; men and animals were encamped in the open in thick clusters, according to their districts; a few rude huts of boughs sprinkled here and there, forming their only protection from a blazing sun, and during one day a continuous driving sandstorm. The only tentage visible was the stretched sheeting that formed the lines of bazaar opened for the traders, whose shops numbered upwards of 900.

In enumerating the districts from which the cattle and produce come, it will be best to class them and the traders in rotation, according to the numerical position they occupied in the fair.

Of the cattle, the bullocks constitute more than two-thirds. The following are the districts from which they come for sale:—

1.—*Jalore*, of Marwar, on the south-west frontier, bordering on Scinde, Pahlanpoor and Mullanee.
2.—*Nagore*, of Marwar, on the north-east frontier, bordering on Bikanir and Shekhawattee.
3.—*Mullannee*, of Marwar.
4.—*Seewanna*, of Marwar, on its western frontier, bordering on Mullannee.
5.—*Scinde.* The Thurr and Parkur Districts of Oomerkote, &c., bordering on the north and west of Mullannee.
6.—*Pahlanpoor* and other small States, under the Political Superintendent of Pahlanpoor.
7.—*Sirohi.*
8.—*Jeysulmir.*

Purchasers of bullocks come from—

1.—*Kutch Bhooj.*
2.—*The Punjaub.*
3.—*Kattywar.*
4.—*Goozerat.*
5.—*Nagore of Marwar.*

But a large reciprocal trade in bullocks is carried on. The Nagore traders bring in full grown or nearly full grown cattle, and carry back large herds of young stock (yearlings to two years old) bred in Jalore, Mullannee, Scinde, Pahlanpoor and Sirohi; whilst the Jeysulmir cattle are of all ages. The neighbouring districts of Marwar, like Nagore, principally furnish full grown stock and purchase young cattle. This proves that Goozerat and Nagore, which give their name to the first bred of kine in this part of India, really depend for supply on the large grass plains of Jalore, Mullannee, Scinde, and Pahlanpoor.

The great traders are the "Charuns,"—a religious sect from Kutch Bhooj,—who, from time immemorial, being exempted from payment of any taxes on their merchandize, carry off annually 20 to 30,000 head of cattle. The drovers from the Punjab are also large purchasers of full grown cattle.

The bullocks, especially those from Nagore, are very fine. Young cattle sell for 20 to 50 Rupees a piece, whereas the finer full grown, or even the two-year-old bullocks sell in pairs for 200 to 400 Rupees,—the latter being the price for an exceptionally fine yoke of oxen from Nagore or Jalore.

I took some pains to get an estimate of the number of bullocks present; but from the open position of the fair, it was impossible to do so accurately, without annoying or interfering with the traders. I believe, however, a lac to a lac and a half is an approximate estimate of the number of kine present on the chief day (the Bhur Mela). Of this number perhaps one-quarter may leave the fair unsold.

The camels take the second position in the fair, they came in herds from—

Jalore, of Marwar.
Pahlanpoor.
Mullannee.
Scinde, Thurr and Parkur.
Kutch.
Seewanna, of Marwar.
Jodhpoor, of Marwar.
Bikanir.
Jeysulmir.

The districts of Pahlanpoor, Scinde and Kutch furnish young camels, while the other districts supply those fit for work. From Mullannee come both classes.

Purchasers come from—

The Punjab.
Marwar, all its districts.
Mullannee.
Jeysulmir.
Bikanir.

The greatest number of camels by far goes to the Punjab; indeed, the Seikh traders buy nearly all those fit for work, while among the home districts, there is a similar mutal trade as in bullocks. This shows the capability of some districts for breeding, and others for rearing advantageously. Thus, Mullannee, Scinde, Pahlanpoor and Kutch are the chief breeding grounds, and *not* Marwar, Bikanir and Jeysulmir, to the extent generally supposed.

The price of camels now is high; as much as 200 Rupees is paid for a fine camel intended for riding, or for stud purposes; but the average price of a full grown one at Tilwarra, was Rupees 100, and of a young one Rupees 40.

The horses, however formed the most interesting feature of the fair. They came from—

Jalore, of Marwar, and Marwar generally.
Mullannee.
Pahlanpoor.
Scinde.
Jeysulmir,
Sirohi.

I was quite surprised with the beauty, size, and shape of the colts and fillies from the famous breeding districts of Mullannee, Jalore, and the parts of Marwar bordering thereon.

The Mullannee breed is, as this fair proved, famed, throughout Rajpootana, and well known to native dealers. It is said to owe its origin to horses captured in forays into Kattywar, Scinde and Pahlanpoor, by Mullee Nath, the elder branch of the present Rajpoot Chief of Marwar, and the conqueror of Mullannee, and that the race has been carefully jealously preserved pure. The horses are now bred by Mullee Nath's descendants, the petty Chiefs whose freeholds compose the districts of Mullannee, and who own but slender allegiance to the Maharajah of Marwar. The horses have many points in common with Arabs and Kattywars; but while they have the docile qualities and the great endurance of the former, they exceed them in size, though they do not match them in beauty. In comparison with the Kattywar horse, I think temper, power, strength and endurance are in favour of Mullannee, though possibly the superiority in looks might be granted to a pure Kattywarree,—a horse now but rarely met with.

The Mullannee horses seem to be free from vice, and this and their wonderful powers of undergoing toil and exposure, they owe chiefly to the manner in which they are reared. Bred in a tract of country where little arable land exists, they are allowed to roam by day over large grass plains, and are run in at night to the village yards. Stabling, the mares and colts have none, till, perhaps, they are tethered for extra feeding and dressing a short time before the fair, and numbers come rough and dirty without any preparation. They are hardy, docile, but high spirited. Their docility and freedom from vice, shows itself, especially in the mares and young stock which have not undergone the severe bitting and handling to which Rajpoots subject their horses in the *menage.*

The race is so much appreciated in Rajpootana, that colts and fillies of one and two and a half years old fetched this year from 80 to 200 Rupees a piece, and some of them even higher. A Brahmin of Marwar gave Rupees 225 for one filly, and a filly bought for the eldest son of the Maharajah of Jodhpoor, cost Rupees 200,—the average price being about Rupees 125 for 18 months' old colts. Many were bought before they reached the fair: the approaches thereto having been beset by traders eager to secure the pick.

Some of this stock, as well as colts from the neighbouring Marwar districts, especially Jalore, were bought as remounts for the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, the Deolee and Erinpoorah Irregular Forces, and the 2nd Bombay Cavalry; 150 to 300 Rupees, and in a few instances, higher were paid for 2 or 4-year old produce.

From Pahlanpoor, Kutch, and the small States contiguous thereto, came a considerable number of horses; but though well shaped, they averaged under charger height. Here and there a pure Kattywarree was shown me, and many that had Kattywar blood in them. There were many merchants from Scinde: their horses were generally small, but powerful.

Jeypoor, Ajmere, Delhi, Marwar and Meywar sent purchasers. Competition was very brisk: bargains being quickly made to secure good produce. Rupees 450 was the highest price I heard of as given for a 3-year old, and Rupees 350 was refused, before I left the fair, for a chesnut 5-year old mare over 15 hands high.

I have been thus explicit regarding the horses from knowing that Government and officers commanding Cavalry Corps have, of late years, found difficulty in procuring remounts, and therefore, I think, it may be of service to bring to notice so considerable a breeding district, and so important a horse fair. Should Government wish to direct its attention to this fair, I would suggest that a Stud Officer, or some good judge of horses and of the requirements of Government, be allowed to attend it next year to inspect and report thereon. I believe such a course would, if horses are wanted and these answer the purpose, prove highly beneficial.

I have been so struck, both in my tours through Mullannee and my visit to the fair, with the horses, and the capability of the district for breeding, that with the consent of the Mullannee Thakoors, I am about to furnish them with an Arab stallion, and I hope, if on trial it be found advantageous to pay attention to the extension, improving, and keeping up this breed, that two good thorough-bred English stallions may be allowed to the district. None but the best blood should be sent, else we shall injure what I believe to be already a very fine race of horses.

The number of horses estimated to have attended the Tilwarra fair this year is 1,500.

Cattle forming the great staple of the fair, the merchandize present was comparatively small. It consisted of—

Country cloth from Marwar.
English cloth from Bombay.
Sugar from Bhowanee (Hissar).
Country hides from Pahlanpoor and Sirohi.
Tobacco from Goozerat.
Red Pepper ditto.
Cocoanuts ditto.
Opium from Kotah and Boondee.
Brass and iron vessels from Nagore (Marwar).
Rope from Marwar.
Gold and silver ornaments from Marwar.
Ivory from Goozerat.

Cloth, sugar, hides, and tobacco, being the four articles which came in any considerable quantity. Cheap prints and dyed cloths, chiefly manufactured in Marwar, find a large market to the north and east, while tobacco, and sugar not being products of Marwar, Bikanir, Jeysulmir, or any of these sandy tracts, find here a ready sale. A fair trade is also carried on in opium and ivory,—the former being consumed largely by the people of this country, and the latter much used for bangles, carving and decoration.

The famous Bikanir sugar-candy can scarcely be called a product. I believe it to be simply refined in Bikanir, and it is an article of luxury.

As the staple produce of the fair comes long distances and consists chiefly of droves of animals, the proportion of men is small in comparison with other fairs where holy shrines and festivals attract a large concourse. Though it is impossible to set down with accuracy the number of people present, the attendance, I should say, was about 100,000. Though the police arrangements made by the Marwar authorities for keeping in order this multitude, were merely nominal, there was this year no disturbance, and scarcely any

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rime. One of my chief objects in visiting the fair, was to judge of these points for myself; serious complaints having been made to me of the loss of life and the thefts on previous years, owing to the defects in control.

The fair takes place in March, and lasts ten days; but the fifth is the day it is expected to fill, and then the shrine of Mullee Nath,—the Rahtore Chief, who, with his followers, came from Kanouj and conquered these districts,—is visited by all Rajpoots and other Hindoos.

It is said that the money transactions in this fair, amount to 20 to 25 lacs, and these sums are advanced on the spot by the Marwaree bankers for drafts on them brought by the traders.—*Gazette of India, May* 12.

LOSS OF THE "CAPRERA."

The *Caprera* was nearly a new ship of 597 tons burthen, she appears to have been worth when coppered and stored £6,500, the captain owned ¼ of her, and if, as stated in his evidence, she is insured for only £4,800, and the freight not insured at all, he must be a heavy loser by her loss. The *Caprera* lay about a month at the Chinchas Islands taking in guano, and sailed thence to Mauritius on the 20th November 1865. There were other vessels at the Chinchas bound to the Mauritius whilst the *Caprera* was loading, among which may be mentioned the *Agnes* and *John Banfield*; Mr. Thomas, who has been a master since 1847, and whose certificate is dated 1850, had never been at the Mauritius, neither had any of his officers. There was, however, one of the crew who had been there twice, within the last seven years, and who, unfortunately, was relied on as an authority with regard to it, whilst in reality he knew little or nothing about the place. On leaving Callao for the Mauritius, the commander had no sailing instructions for approaching the Island beyond what he gleaned from conversations with other commanders of vessels, he had, however, Laurie's chart of Mauritius and Bourbon, published May 10th, 1836, that chart is by no means a bad one, and is on a tolerably large scale, but no lights are marked on it. There are five lights on the coast of the Mauritius, three of which are first class lights, and two are harbour lights. The first class lights are, *Ile aux Fouquets* or Grand Port light, situated on an Island on the edge of the reef on the east side of the Island of Mauritius. It is a white light, fixed and visible 18 miles from the deck of a vessel of 600 tons. Flat Island light (revolving) is white and is visible 32 miles, and Cannonier Point light (fixed) is visible 10 miles. This latter light is on a low point at the N. W. extremity of the Mauritius, and was placed there to warn ships off the reef in its vicinity and the *Whale*, a dangerous detached rock to the northward of it. Cannonier Point light is also a white light, but on a certain bearing changes from white to red when vessels are to the of southward it; this change indicates that vessels are too near the reef that extends along the coast between Cannonier Point and Port Louis. The anchorage off Port Louis is pointed out by two lights of inferior power, one green, the other red, visible from six to seven miles, which shine over arcs of the horizon of a certain number of degrees, and the place where the colours intersect is the best anchorage; in short the "Mauritius" Coast is admirably lighted, and is as safe to approach by night as any coast in the world, only it is not advisable to attempt anchoring off the port at night, unless well acquainted, neither is there any advantage in doing so, as no communication with the shore is permissible till a vessel has received pratique, which is only given during the day. Flat Island, Cannonier Point, and the harbour lights were first lighted in 1855, and *Ile aux Fouquets* Light in 1864, consequently did not appear on the chart. Captain Thomas had, which, as before mentioned, was published in 1836, but he learnt at Callao or the Chinchas that there was a light on Flat Island, and on examining the Commercial Code of Signals and Mercantile Navy List for 1864, he found that there was another light on *Ile aux Fouquets*, Grand Port, though strange to say there was no mention made in that publication of Cannonier Point light, or of the harbour lights; he also obtained whilst at Callao and the Chinchas some general information as to the manner of approaching the Island, &c., but failed in getting any printed sailing instructions.

The *Caprera's* voyage was prosperous to the 9th of February, on which day she arrived on the East Coast of Mauritius, and passed by the usual track between Flat Island and the Quoin about 6 P. M., shortly afterwards whilst steering at W. S. W. course to round Cannonier Point it became dusk, and the lights on Flat Island and Cannonier Point were lighted up—from this moment all was error—nearly all on board appear to have been strangely deceived with regard to the distance of Cannonier Point light, which, although only about 3½ miles off, was variously estimated at from 15 to 20; it bore about South when first lighted, and an hour later it had not altered its bearings. There was in fact a strong tide setting to the E. S. E., of which the captain knew nothing, and although there was a six knot breeze and the vessel was skipping fast through the water, she was in reality making but little headway, and as the distance, run by log, placed her at half-past 8 a long way to the S.W. of Cannonier Point. Captain Thomas, and indeed all on board, were perfectly deceived as to the *Caprera's* real position, the information given by the seaman Carey, who, having been twice before at the Mauritius, was supposed to know all about it, was entirely erroneous, he knew nothing of a light on Cannonier Point, though he remembered that there was one on Flat Island and also that there were lights at the entrance of the port, and as another bright light was seen near the Cannonier Point light, he declared, on being questioned, by the captain that he recognised them as the harbour lights, and that there was now nothing further to be done but to come to an anchor as the vessel was off the port, the lead was passed along and the ship steered directly on the light, as the lead was hove the mate called out that there was very little water, the helm was at once put hard aport, and the vessel's head was off the land when she struck on the "Whale Rock," and a few hours after was full of water and a total wreck, thus were lost a vessel and cargo which may be valued together at £16,000. The night was fine and clear, the position of the vessel at 7 P.M. was perfectly well known, notwithstanding which, only two hours later, the *Caprera* was wrecked almost in sight of her port of destination.

This loss is to be attributed to various reasons, and first to the want of proper sailing instructions, the Board cannot help thinking that had Captain Thomas taken more trouble to obtain such instructions when at the Chinchas or Callao he might have obtained them; there were several vessels at the Chinchas bound to the Mauritius, surely the existence of lights that have been established for two years, must have been known to some of their commanders or officers, or a copy from Horseburg or some other book of sailing instructions of the manner to approach the Mauritius might have been obtained. Another reason is the strange omission in the Commercial Code of Signals and Mercantile Navy List of 1864, of Cannonier Point light and the harbour lights, which have been in use for two years, whilst Grand Port light which has only been lighted one year and ten months, is mentioned. The velocity of the tides may be given as a third reason, of which, however, the captain ought not to have been altogether ignorant, although he had no regular instructions, for, on the chart he was navigating by, will be found between the north end of Mauritius and the Quoin de Mire, two important notifications "Heavy Race with ebb tide," commonly three miles "an hour," which ought to have put him on his guard in a place of which he knew nothing whatever of the direction or velocity of the tides. A fourth reason was the erroneous information given by the seaman Carey, coupled with the fact of a second bright light being seen on the shore, to which all the witnesses testify, and which proceeded, doubtless, from some private house lit up with globes in the manner usual in the Mauritius. These bright lights are to be seen on all parts of the Coast of Mauritius, and are unavoidable in a country where doors and windows are generally kept open, but it is difficult to belive that there was hardly any difference in the appearance of the second light seen and a first class light only three miles distant, also having determined that the light was 15 to 20 miles distant when first seen, and Carey knowing nothing whatever about a light at Cannonier Point, it was natural to believe his statement that the lights seen were off the port, all these circumstances contributed more or less to the loss of the *Caprera*. But on the other hand the captain being on a strange coast ought to have been more than usually cautious, he ought to have known how generally erroneous are statements made by uneducated persons, that all such statements ought to be taken with great reserve, how was it that although from half-past 6 till the vessel had only altered her position four miles, it was supposed that she had run 15, and with so high and distinct an island as the Quoin almost close to them the whole time? for when she struck, it was only 2½ miles off. No bearings of lights or land were taken, it was presumed from the first that the lights were the harbour Lights, and all that was done was done on that conviction. Surely a commander of ordinary prudence would have been satisfied with making his voyage to Flat Island successfully, and once to the westward of it, would have endeavoured to keep in its neighbourhood, till daylight, when he might approach the port with confidence. If Captain Thomas knew nothing of lights ahead, at least there was the Flat Island light, and with its aid there would have been no difficulty with a commanding breeze in maintaining the vessel's position, and there was a commanding breeze.

The Board, therefore, are unanimously of opinion that Captain Thomas acted with great rashness and imprudence, not to say carelessness, in continuing his voyage by night after passing Flat Island. He says, he feared falling to leeward of the island and not being able to work up to it again; it is well that every one bound to this port should know that there is no difficulty whatever in getting to windward. Ships come in from the westward continually, all the cattle ships, all the Bourbon ships, almost all the traders from the Cape make the land from the leeward, and have no difficulty in working up to it, and large vessels just showing their Royals above the horizon at daylight, work up against easterly winds and anchor by sunset. The Board, having carefully considered these arguments, are of opinion that Captain Thomas' certificate should be suspended for six months from the date of the publication of this decision, and suspended it accordingly. This decision of the Mauritius Marine Board was stated in open Court, as the Act directs, on the twenty-sixth day of February 1866.

N. B.—The Board would respectfully suggest that as notifications of new lights and dangers are sent to British Consuls all over the world, it should be made imperative on commanders of vessels to provide themselves with such information at every foreign port they may sail from, and in the event of loss, be prepared to furnish proof, if necessary, that they had done so.—*Mauritius Commercial Gazette, April* 18.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19TH MAY.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

BREACH OF MARTIN'S ACT.—Three Hindoos and a Mahomedan, charged with torturing their bullocks, were fined Rs. 4 each.

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.—William Nicholson, who had been before the Court on previous occasions for disorderly conduct, was charged by Inspector Wharton, with being drunk and destroying a door, of the value of Rs. 12, the property of Moirett Grosman.

The prosecutor said he was proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel, and that, about 11 o'clock on Friday night, the defendant, who was somewhat the worse for liquor, went to the hotel, and asked for a bottle of lemonade. He was supplied with one, and then asked for some brandy. Prosecutor told him he could not have brandy at that late hour, and he (prosecutor) then ordered his man to shut the door. Defendant would not allow the man to do so, but broke a panel of the door, doing damage to the extent of Rs. 12. Defendant was then given into the custody of the police.

Richard Duffy, barman at the hotel, gave corroborative evidence.

His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 15, twelve of which were ordered to be paid to the prosecutor.

THE PRICE OF A JOKE.—Waljee Ramjee pleaded guilty to assaulting Boora Calleedass, in Fish Market Road, but said he struck the complainant only in "joke." Complainant, however, seemed to think there was no "joke" about the matter, for he received four blows.

The Magistrate, advising the defendant, said you had no business to joke with the prosecutor by beating him, and you are now fined Rs. 4—that is one rupee for each joke. (Laughter.)

THEFT.—Mahomed Beg Ahmed Beg, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing four pieces of chintz, worth Rs. 8, the property of Mooljee Lukmeedass.

At 7 o'clock that morning, the prosecutor, a dealer in piece goods, was leaning against a cushion in his shop in the bazaar, when he fell asleep (although apparently he had not long been out of bed) and whilst he was snoozing, prisoner watched this opportunity and stole four pieces of chintz. The theft was observed by Devraz Canjee, a man serving in a neighbouring shop, and by him the slumbering owner of the goods was roused. The thief was pursued and captured.

The Magistrate committed him to the House of Correction for two months, with hard labour. His Worship censured the prosecutor for his carelessness, or laziness, and asked him how he thought the goods were to be protected if he took no care of them himself?

CHEATING A DOCTOR.—Atma Suckojee, Hindoo, was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, Rs. 33-11, the property of Sewram Bhawoo.

The prosecutor said—I am a medical practitioner, and reside in Narron Dhoorco Street, without the Fort. On the 16th inst. I entrusted two bills to my servant for recovery. On his return home I asked him if he had brought the money, and he told me that he had lost the bills and therefore could not recover the money. The next morning I told prisoner he must either get me the bills which I gave him for recovery, or the money therein mentioned. Sometime in the afternoon I went out visiting patients, and on returning home, I found that he had gone away from my house. I then went to my patient Manockchund alkissondass to make enquiries if he had paid a bill for Rs. 29 odd, and I also went to another person named Moorajee Madhowjee, to whom a bill for Rs. 4-10 had been sent by prisoner. I learned from both that they had paid their bills to the prisoner, and they showed me their respective bills.

Manockchund Balkissondass, employed in the Victoria Finance Company's office, and Moorajee Madhowjee, proved the payment of money; and prisoner who had been apprehended under a warrant, was committed for four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.—Lowlia Balloo, an Hindoo urchin, was convicted of stealing a turban, a coat, and a dhotur, worth Rs. 10, the property of Bhana Narrayen, a horse-keeper. The articles were stolen from a peg in a stable, where prosecutor was attending a horse. Prisoner, who had once before been ordered to be flogged for some offence, was now committed for two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FRAUD.—Motiram Lakhmiram, Neelchund Goolabchund, and Hathee Jeetha, Hindoos, were charged with defrauding Cullianjee Jadowjee.

Mr. Atmaram Juggonath appeared on behalf of the prisoners.

The prosecutor was a dealer in piece goods, having a shop in the market, and knew the prisoners by sight. On the 9th instant, about noon, the first and second prisoners went to his shop, and the first prisoner said he wanted some chintz and other kind of cloth. He was shown all the goods in the shop, and he agreed to purchase nine pieces of chintz of the value of Rs. 58-12; some long-cloths of the value of Rs. 58-4 and some jacconet value Rs. 13-10. The price of the whole of the goods was Rs. 130-10. The first prisoner was asked for payment before the delivery of the goods, and he said he would pay the money if prosecutor would accompany him to his (prisoner's) shop. The second prisoner was standing by at the time. Prosecutor sent his mehta, Canjee Jadowjee, with the prisoner—each of whom carried a portion of the goods. Shortly afterwards the two prisoners managed to evade the mehta, by telling him to wait whilst they went into a shop. The mehta thereupon made his way back to prosecutor. Enquiries were made respecting the prisoners, and about eight o'clock the same evening, the prosecutor and the mehta found the two prisoners in the shop of the third prisoner, Hathee Jaitha, in Cazee Street. The third prisoner denied that the others had given him any goods. The first man was given into custody; and on the 11th, portions of the property out of which the prosecutor had been defrauded were found in the possession of the second and third prisoners who were apprehended. The value of the goods thus recovered was about Rs. 60 when the shop of the third prisoner was searched by a police havildar on the 9th. The third prisoner had part of the stolen property, which he said he had bought from the first and second prisoners for Rs. 400.

The advocate for the defence submitted that no case was made out against the third prisoner, but all three of the accused were remanded, as his Worship said there were six other charges of similar character against them.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—19TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Babajee Arjoon was placed at the bar, for stealing a chair, of the value of three rupees, the property of one Culliandass Keerparam.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence. His Worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the County Gaol.

STEALING BANGLES FROM A CHILD.—Shaik Ahmed Ibrahim pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing four silver bangles, worth five rupees, the property of one Juggonath Bhyroojee.

It appears from the evidence of the complainant, that the bangles were worn by his child, of the age of three years. On Friday last, at 2 P. M., the child was playing in the verandah of his house with the bangles on her arms. Presently the father heard her cry out, he went down stairs, and missed the bangles from her arms. The prisoner was running away, he followed him, calling out "thief, thief." A sepoy stopped him, and on search being made, the bangles were found in his pocket.

The evidence of the prosecution was corroborated by the testimony of the policeman.

His Worship convicted him of the offence, and sentenced him to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

A STUDENT ASSAULTED.—Seedick Hassom, a Memon boy, aged about thirteen years, was placed at the bar, for assaulting a Parsee student, named Rustomjee Cowasjee. The prisoner denied the charge, and complained to His Worship that he was assaulted by the Parsee, but he produced no witness in support of his allegation.

The evidence of the prosecutor and a policeman was of so satisfactory a nature that the Magistrate fined the defendant three rupees, and warned him to behave well with every one in future.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF THEFT.—Casseenath Vishnoo, head compositor and sub-manager of the *Indu Prakash* newspaper, was placed at the bar, charged with the theft of a quantity of paper, of the value of Rs. 264, the property of Luxamon Moreshwer.

The prosecutor stated—I am one of the proprietors of a newspaper in English and Marathi, called the *Indu Prakash*. Our office was formerly on the Chowpattee Road. The prisoner was our head compositor and sub-manager. On the 23rd of April last, I went to Baroda, leaving my brother, Babool Moreshwer, in charge of the office. On Tuesday last, I returned from Baroda. In my absence, the printing office had been removed to Girgaum Back Road. On Thursday last, on looking over the stock, I missed two boxes of printing paper. The paper was of the value of about Rs. 264. On making enquiry about the paper, I received certain information from my servant Pandoo. In consequence of what he said, I went to the house of one Wamonrow, who is connected with the *Joint Stock Press*. Wamonrow was not there. I returned to my own office, leaving my servant and a police officer there. I asked the prisoner about the two missing boxes of paper. He confessed that he had sold it to Wamonrow. I then took him to Wamonrow with a police officer, and the latter admitted that he had bought the paper from the prisoner. Prisoner is a confidential servant, and has permission to sell paper in my absence.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday, and released the prisoner on bail.

THEFT.—Deena Mahomed was charged with stealing a piece of copper, worth seven rupees, the property of a broker named Sackulchund Mulluckchund.

On Friday morning last, at 10 o'clock, the prosecutor took to the Baroda Railway station two carts laden with pieces of copper. When near the station he saw the prisoner acting in a suspicious manner. Complainant went towards him when he ran away. He followed him calling out "thief, thief." A sepoy arrested the prisoner with the piece of copper in his possession.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sent him to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Ten Hindoos were charged with obstructing the Goolalwady Road, by allowing their carts to stand thereon. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined in the sum of one rupee each.

THEFT OF A GOAT.—Allykhan Jankhan was charged with stealing a goat, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of a buggy driver.

The complainant stated that the goat was his, and that it was stolen from his stable about a fortnight ago. The prisoner urged in defence that he got the goat from another man.

His Worship convicted the offender, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

The Queen against Kano Naro Barie.

MURDER IN INSANITY.

KANO NARO BARIE was tried before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Acting Joint Session Judge of the Koncan, at Rutnagiri, for having murdered one Bhori, wife of Rama Salvi. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The witness Luximon deposes that early in the morning, he was awoke by the out-cry of his neighbour Naro, the father of the accused, that Bhori had been killed, that in consequence he went to Naro, and was sent by him to give notice to the authorities, and to go to another village to fetch Bhori's daughter. The witness Harbajee deposes that he is police patel of the village Sirgaw and was called early in the morning, before dawn, to go to Naro's house, and that on his arrival there he saw the accused in the verandah, with a stick in his hand, and three stones near him, and that in the house he saw Bhori's corpse lying on the ground with a bleeding wound on the temple and blood on the clothes under her head. Witnesses Narrain, Balu, and Jokya, depose in similar terms, to the appearance of Bhori's corpse; and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hearn's deposition before the Magistrate, which has been recorded under Section 338 of the Criminal Procedure Code, describes the wound on the temple spoken by the above named witnesses. The witnesses Narrain and Balu, depose that Naro, the father of the accused and of the deceased Bhori, openly accused Kano of having killed Bhori, and that Kano, although near, answered not a word. Naro died eight days after the death of Bhori, and his deposition was not taken. I have admitted the statement of the witnesses Narrain and Balu as to Narrain's accusation of Kano, not as direct proof in any way but merely as evidence of Kano's behaviour, which is good evidence either for or against himself, and the circumstance must be known in order to understand the behaviour. The rule is that evidence may always be given of what person said in the accused's hearing. The witness Balu, a police patel of another village, also deposes that the accused stated to him that he had killed Bhori. The witness Jokya states, that on the night previous to the death of Bhori, at about 10 P. M., the accused came to his house in an excited state, and insisted on his taking care of a pot containing money for him, and that before dawn the same night he was awoke by Naro's out-cry that Bhori was killed, that he went over to the house, saw the accused in the verandah, went in and saw the deceased in the state before described; and fomented her in the hopes of restoring vitality, but in vain. The girl Mathi, the daughter of the accused, obstinately refused to admit any recollection of Bhori's death, even saying that she did not know for certain whether she were dead, and insisted that for four days, she, her mother, Kano's other wife, and her grandmother, were so ill with fever, as to remember nothing of what had occurred. She made one slip in answer to my question of, when her grandfather Naro died, by answering "eight days after" but she immediately recollected herself and would say no more. Her reticence is natural, seeing that her father's life is in peril, but nevertheless I felt it my duty, in the interest of justice, to commit her for contempt, under Section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused in his statement has said that his fever came on after he had deposited the money (which he said was about Rupees 80) with Jokya and that his reason for depositing the money was because his family were laid up with fever and his father Naro was a drunkard. He has also stated that on going home he went into the room where his father Naro, his mother, and Bhori were. He denies any knowledge of the cause of Bhori's death. The circumstances proved in evidence are not many, but such as they are, they are consistent with each other, and with the theory that Kano killed Bhori by causing the severe wound on the left temple. The evidence leaves no reasonable doubt on my mind as to the fact that Kano killed Bhori. I now proceed to give my reasons for finding that Kano was guilty of murder, and not of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and that he has not shown that he was irresponsible for his actions by reason of mental derangement. The killing in this case has not been shown to come under any one of the five exceptions of the Penal Code, it has not been shown that the act was committed whilst Kano "was deprived of the power of self control by grave or sudden provocation," nor that the killing "was committed without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel, and without the offender having taken undue advantage or acted in an unusual manner." It is manifestly not within any of the other three exceptions. Exceptional circumstances will not be presumed. Kano has denied all knowledge of the matter and has made no defence, his substantial defence, however, clearly has been that, he was suffering so severely from fever on the night in question, that he is not responsible for his actions. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Day, has deposed that he has observed no mental derangement in the accused, and that in a wide experience in the cases of fever, he never remembers fever causing a tendency to "homicidal mania." Dr. Hearn, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, (who is not, I believe, a graduate in medicine) in his deposition before the Magistrate stated that he saw the accused two days after the death of Bhori, and that he was quite rational, and was not suffering from fever, that there was "some slight disturbance of the brain," but not sufficient to incapacitate him from knowing what he was doing, and that he believes him to be quite responsible for his actions. The excitement spoken of by the witnesses, and the "slight disturbance of the brain," would appear to be nothing more than the phenomena one would expect to be in a person who had just killed his own sister in a brutal manner. To admit the attack of fever as an excuse for the murder, would be alike contrary to the interest of justice, and dangerous to the community, it would be in effect to say that anybody who is affected with the intermittent fever which is so common in this country, may, with impunity, set law and public safety at defiance. This cannot be. The rule on this subject is well stated by Mr Stephen, when speaking of impulses arising from illness or mental derangement. "If it (the impulse) were irresistible, the person accused is entitled to be acquitted, because the act was not voluntary and was not properly his act. If the impulse was resistible, the fact that it proceeded from disease is no excuse at all. If a man's nerves were so irritated by a boy's crying that he instantly killed it, his act would be murder. It would not be less murder if the same imitation and the corresponding desire were proceeded by some internal disease. The great object of the criminal law is to induce people to control their impulses, and there is no reason, if they can, why they should not control insane impulses as well as sane ones." I see no reason to suppose that the accused was in such a state as to be unable to control his impulses on the night of the murder. I not only feel obliged to convict on the capital charge, but I in vain look for substantial reasons for passing a secondary sentence. I therefore pass sentence of death, leaving it to the High Court of Judicature to decide whether a secondary sentence may not, without detriment to the interests of justice, be substituted for the punishment of death, on the ground that it has not been proved that the murder was premeditated. If their Lordships should consider capital punishment necessary, I recommend that it be carried out at Bankote, the principal town in the neighbourhood of Sirgaw. The Court differing from the Assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to death.

The proceedings in this case were forwarded to their Lordships, who after perusing the same, passed the following resolution thereon:—

The Court finds that the prisoner killed Bhori, but it acquits him, on the ground that at the time he committed the act, he was by reason of unsoundness of mind, caused by severe fever and delirium, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, and orders the prisoner to be kept in safe custody in the jail where he is at present confined, until the local Government shall give orders respecting his safe custody.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. ADDIS'S PLAN OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I observe in your notice of a new plan of Bombay, that it is prepared by Mr. Addis, *M. Inst.. C. E.* As this notice must have been communicated to you, I hasten to correct it, that Mr. Addis is neither member, associate, or graduate, of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

I am not aware that Mr. Addis is a *Civil Engineer*. He having been an inspector of works on the Madras Railway, and afterwards a petty contractor for the manufacture of tools in Salem.

I have a too great respect for my profession and its high duties, to allow such assumed titles to be sown broadcast. It is unfortunate for the profession, that has been the pioneer of civilization, and whose works are the foundation of all the greatness of our empire, that it is not better protected; but to be a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, the gentlemen must have been duly articled, have been ten years in independent practice, and have executed works of public utility and credit to the profession.

I should hardly have penned this letter had I not seen with pain that, during the last year, that every tyro, if he had been a subordinate on a railway, as a plumber in the Vehar Water Works, bunder superintendent, road inspector, drainage gaugers, or even a lamplighter, have the presumption to affix C. E. to his name. it is a royal road to the title made easy.—I am, &c.,

GEO. LATHAM, M. Inst., C. E.

Bombay, 12th May.

[Mr. Latham is in error in supposing that the notice of Mr. Addis's map, which appeared a few days ago in our columns, was supplied by that gentleman, and we may inform Mr. Latham that we do not consider it consistent with the function of journalism to allow any man anonymously to puff his own wares through our columns. Since receiving the above letter, Mr. Addis has called at our office in consequence of a private communication addressed to him by Mr. Latham, to a similar effect, and has shown us the original documents appointing him a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, so that Mr. Latham's assumption, in the one case, is as erroneous as it is in the other.—ED. *B. G.*]

RETROGRADE LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have noticed with regret, in your issue of this morning, the proceedings of the Legislative Department, Bombay, with respect to the Bill to provide for the performance of quarantine in Bombay Harbour. I trust no such unadvised measure as a Quarantine Bill, based, as it is stated, in the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" at the end, on an almost obsolete Act No.6, George IV., Cap. 78., will become law here, without a very full discussion of all its bearings on commerce, and also as to its utility, by the Chamber of Commerce and all those interested in the trade and development of this place. It must be borne in mind that when Act 6, George IV., was passed, say about 1825, there were not above six steam vessels in active Commission in the British Navy. All the mails were carried by sailing vessels. Mail vessels propelled by steam had not even begun to ply between England and Ireland, or England and the Continent. Consequently, to base a Quarantine Act for Bombay, on an Act passed upwards of forty years ago, is a retrogressive act, unworthy of enlightened Senators and Legislators. The facts and requirements of 1866 are entirely different to those of an age prior to the general introduction of steam navigation.

Besides, the utility of complicated laws going very minutely into the details of quarantine regulations, has always been a moot point; and the action of these laws has always been oppressive to commerce and harrassing to all parties concerned, and productive of far more abusive and hardship to the public, than any real use.

The questions also of infection and contagion are open ones. Doctors themselves disagree on these points. I will put a case—the plague—or a disease so called—is seldom absent from *Turkey* and *Egypt*. Now, all the letters that come to Bombay from England by steamer have to be transported through Egypt. Will the public of 1866 or 1867, by which time I hope we shall have regular weekly mail communication through Egypt with England, tolerate the delay that will be occasioned, should the mail steamer be put into quarantine, with all her passengers, cargo, and letters? And should the mail be allowed to be landed, will there be less liability of contagion from the letters themselves, than from the persons of the crew and passengers? Most thinking men would say, and do think, that the crew and passengers of vessels are less liable to be affected with contagious disease or infectious disease, than the letters or than the bags containing them. As these latter are, of course, handled by the labouring classes in Egypt in transit, and it is amongst these classes that disease prevails to a greater extent than amongst the rest of the population. These considerations, the requirements of commerce, the greater attention to cleanliness amongst all classes of people, have led to a relaxation almost an abandonment of the old and cumbrous machinery of quarantine laws. And it is at such a time as this, that our legislators, with indecent haste, are attempting to frame quarantine laws for this Harbour, in the antiquated standard of a former age.

As to the grammar of the Bill—there is evidence in Clause XVII. of the indecent haste—abovementioned, viz.—"Whoever embezzles any articles performing quarantine, or deserts from his duty when employed as aforesaid," that is—deserts from his duty, *i. e. embezzling* in plain English.

It is very desirable, no doubt, to take all due precaution against the introduction of disease, especially of virulent disease—whether such is the plague—or the small pox—or any other afflicting dispensation with which humanity is troubled; but let it be done with due consideration—and let the necessary legislation be discriminating and precise—and in accordance with modern experience.

I could say a great deal more on this subject, but time will not permit. I will only add that, so far as a twenty years experience of Bombay goes—ships in general, passengers by ships, and all those "who go down to the sea to do business in the great waters"—are much more likely, under the present circumstance of this city, to receive harm from it rather than to impart it. For does not the passenger who arrives here set his foot in one of the most stinking cities under heaven, with reeking churchyards surrounded by densely crowded human habitations; with human ordure carried daily through the streets in open baskets on the heads of men and women made in the likeness of God's own usage; with crowded and wretched hotels, and with freshwater doled out to the shipping through a monopoly, that is a disgrace to the place—and other nuisances too numerous to mention.

AN ENEMY TO HASTY AND RETROGRADE LEGISLATION.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

MAHABLESHWUR, 16TH MAY.

GREAT consternation prevailed here last Sunday. After all a tiger was shot, and that, too, by a native I will give you the particulars of this sport, as related to me by the shikaree himself. On the 12th instant, Ally Mohideen shikaree, whilst in the jungles was apprised by a supplementary yell from the villagers of Bheermaee that a tiger had appeared and killed two of their cows, pointing out the spot where half of the carcase of a cow was lying. He then ensconsed himself, at a distance, behind some trees. At about 5 o'clock the tiger re-appeared: she charged with frightful speed, when Ally took up his single barrel gun and lodged a bullet on the back of her neck, she staggered and groaned, and fortunately Ally had time enough to reload, and with the most wonderful presence of mind, lodged another bullet in her right eye, which had the desired effect. She was about five yards from her antagonist when the last shot was fired. She is a large sized animal, and Ally exhibited her through the bazaar, employing eight men to carry her suspended to poles. He also conveyed her to His Excellency the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Superintendent, the Collector of Sattara, &c., but Ally feels much that the Superintendent refused him the reward prescribed by Government, on the plea that he did not obtain permission, and because he did not give pre-intimation. His Excellency the Governor subscribed Rs. 10 towards the shikaree's trouble, and promised further to reward him with a valuable gun. Shet Morarjee and another Parsee gentleman likewise gave two and three rupees each. Miss Frere took a sketch of the shikaree in a sporting attitude with the tiger at his feet. It is to be hoped that Government will not withhold the reward, as Ally is said to have killed tigers every year. The skin of course Ally intends to keep as a trophy: it is very large and will make a nice rug.—*Poona Observer, May* 19.

CALICUT, 10TH MAY, 1866.

ON the night of the 8th instant, a Mopla, who bore a bad character, entered the house of his aunt, situated within the Mopla Town, killed her and her daughter, miserably wounded her son, who is now in a precarious state, and fired the house in which the two corpses were lying. The murderer slipped away in the dark and hid himself in a drain the whole of yesterday. In the evening, a girl, who accidentally ran into it, saw the man and gave the alarm. As he had no means of escape from a crowded neighbourhood, he ran up a palmyra tree, sat there, and defied those who were trying to apprehend him. Inspectors Prager, Grierson and Eaton, with a posse of Constables were soon on the spot, as also Captain Davies, the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Overbury, the Assistant Magistrate. Every means were resorted to induce him to come down the tree but to no purpose. With a knife in each hand, he defied every one below. At last the police, after giving him three distinct warnings, shot him through the heart; the body, however, did not come down, but fell across the branches and was obliged to be brought down by ropes. An inquest was held on the body this morning, after which it was burned by the convicts. The murderer was a powerful Mopla, who, it is said, some eighteen years back, committed a crime and disappeared, he only lately returned to the country. He is supposed to have murdered his aunt for refusing to give up some property. After firing the house, he was heard to say that he would take away the lives of some other persons, and the supposition is that he remained hid until he was able to walk about in the night and effect his purpose. *Madras Times, May* 14.

POONA.

THE city Municipality have engaged the services of fifty women, and six muccadums, to sweep the streets of the city of Poona: this will no doubt keep the streets in a clean state: but we are not aware what steps they have taken with regard to the sanitary condition of the town. Since we threw them a hint, they have caused the filth near Fudkeea's Warraw to be cleared; but we hear that no steps have been taken for repairing the city road as yet.—*Observer, May* 19.

BENGAL.

A PRIVATE telegram has reached the Presidency from Peshawur, that the scarcity of food in Cabul is becoming very great, and the sepoys in the employ of the contending sirdars have begun to desert for want of *Russud.*—*Hurkaru, May* 12.

WE hear from Bhootan that the Bhooteahs have determined to remove their seat of Government from *Poonaka* to *Meru*, about twelve miles from Ponakha. The object of their so doing has not yet transpired.—*Id.*

THE Director General of Telegraphs in India, applied to the Supreme Goverment for sanction to the following scale of horse allowance for officers of certain grades in the Telegraph Department serving in Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Kurrachee. Superintendents, first, second and third grades, per mensem Rs. 50. Assistant Superintendents Rs 25, Sub-Assistant and Inspector Rs. 10.

The Governor General in Council sanctioned the grant of horse allowance in the above scale to officers serving in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon which are admittedly expensive places and for which special allowances are granted in the Public Works Department. In the absence of any reason for placing Kurrachee in the same category, horse allowance cannot be exceptionally extended to officers of the Telegraph Department stationed at that place.—*Id.*

WE give below the results of the Opium sale held yesterday by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., on account of the Government of India:—

	Chests.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Average.*	*Proceeds.*
Behar	2,000	1,515	1,505	1,507-12-9¼	30,15,600
Benares	1,330	1,465	1,455	1,458- 7-4	19,39,750

This statement shows, as we surmised, a falling off as under —

Behar .... Rs. 45 decrease on the highest price.
Benares ...... „ 60 „ „ „ „
Behar......... „ 25 decrease on the lowest price.
Benares ...... „ 50 „ „ „ „
Behar......... „ 36-15-2½ decrease on the average price.
Benares...... „ 53-15-5¼ „ „ „ „
Behar .... „ 73,900 decrease on the total realized.
Benares...... „ 71,775 „ „ „ „

The sale produced Rs. 49,55,350.

The total sums received at the various sales for the year are:—

January	Rs.	48,23,875
February	„	47,49,550
March	„	49,52,325
April	„	51,01,025
May	„	49,55,350

or an average for the five sales of forty nine lakhs of Rupees.—*Id.*

WE understand that of the four Insignia of the *Star of India*, recently sent out by order of Her Majesty's Government, two have been sent to the Viceroy at Simla; and the remaining two, one intended for the Governor of Bombay, and the other for the Rajah of Travancore, have been lodged in the Bank of Bengal for safe custody.—*Englishman, May* 12.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Yesterday a European of the name of T. Williams, was charged by another of the name of Thos. Stout, with having severely assaulted him and thrown him out of window of a house. The injuries sustained are reported to be serious. Owing to the complainant being in Hospital, the case could not be proceeded with. Should the defendant recover and leave Hospital, the case will be heard by Mr. Roberts, in whose jurisdiction the parties reside.—*Id.*

THE Madras Government lately enquired, whether Chaplains may take accumulated privilege leave in instalments. The Governor General in Council, in reply, observed that the rules regarding privilege leave for Chaplains are based on those in force in the Military Department, modified with the very exceptional advantage, not enjoyed by any other officers, of three months leave after only fifteen months duty. Privilege leave in instalments of the nature solicited, is not allowed in the Military Department, and the Governor General in Council saw no reason for making a second additional exception in favour of Chaplains.—*Id.*

WITH reference to the question of the boundary between the British Territory and Bhootan, the Governor General, had decided that it should be left to a certain extent and open one to the last moment, but now, after personal consultation between the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the line proposed by General Tytler, Colonel Bruce, and Major Agnew has been agreed to, except that whether or not it be decided eventually to have a post at Dewangiree of a permanent character, land, amply sufficient for the purpose, must be reserved. As regards the permanent occupation of Dewangiree, the Governor General deferred deciding for the present, until he has conferred with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Id.*

OWING to dearness of provisions in Assam, the Revenue Surveyor General has been obliged to submit an application to Government for an increase of 25 per cent. to the salaries of the Assistant Surveyors Draftsmen, Clerks, &c., belonging to the Survey parties in Assam. Even the Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the first class drawing Rs. 200 and upwards per month, find it difficult to live upon their incomes in the Assam districts. The increase asked for is certainly not very large. A sum of Rs. 218 per month, in addition to the present cost of the establishment, has been solicited and granted.—*Hurkaru, May* 14.

THE work of cancellation of Currency Notes that are spoilt or defaced, has increased to such a large extent in the Calcutta Mint, that it has become necessary for the Comptroller General of Accounts to depute an officer from his establishment to superintend the cancellation. The notes are cancelled, we hear, in the following way. The signature of the Head Commissioner of Currency is at first torn off; then four punches are driven through the notes near the or over the numbers of the notes, and, lastly, they are branded as "cancelled" in three or four places. The numbers and amounts of the notes are then reported to the Comptroller General who orders their destruction, care being taken previously to substitute fresh and clean notes for those destroyed. The fact of cancellation is also recorded in the accounts and books of the Currency Department, and all measures adopted to prevent fraud or embezzlement of these notes. The notes as cancelled can never be brought into circulation in their mutilated state, and the ingenuity of the most experienced adept in forgery cannot restore them in any way to their original state.—*Id.*

THE noble art of self-defence is rapidly extending in the Mofussil, and we hear that at Soongra a "regular mill" recently took place between the Station Master and the keeper of the Refreshment Room, ending in the total discomfiture of the latter. The cause is somewhat amusing, the former functionary having accidentally or intentionally left his salary which he had just drawn, upon the table of the Refreshment Room, upon which the door was closed upon him, and thus a barrier placed between him, and as the penny-a-liner expresses it his "hardearned rupees." Application for admission was made in vain and at last a vigorous charge upon the door burst it open and the rupees passed into the hands of their rightful owner, but the campaign did not end here, and a fair stand up fight bore testimony to the feelings of the injured Briton. The disagreement between the *Kellner* of Refreshment Room reputation and Mr. Lawrie may not at first sight appear of much importance to the public, but let any of our readers travel up the line and see the terrible effect it has upon the supply of malt. At Toondla the other day a drop of beer was not procurable, although there is a Refreshment Room, and hearty and heavy were the maledictions showered on the eyes and limbs of those whose squabbles resulted in "robbing a poor man of his beer."—*Englishman's Weekly Journal, May* 12

MADRAS.

THE LATE LIEUT. WOODGATE.—We regret to announce the death at the Presidency of Lieutenant A. H. Woodgate of Her Majesty's 3rd 60th Rifles, which melancholy event took place in his quarters at Fort St. George on Sunday last, and his remains were interred with the usual military honors the same evening at Saint Mary's burial ground.—*Times, May* 15.

DR. SHAW *versus* THE *Madras Times.*—Yesterday evening, at about 4 o'clock, Doctor Shaw, the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Madras, and his legal adviser, Mr. Shaw, of the firm of Messrs. Shaw and Aldritt, appeared before Mr. T. G. Clarke, at the Town Police, and applied for a summons against our publisher, Mr. J. J. Craen, for libel and defamation of character. The summons, we are informed, does not specify the section of the Penal Code under which the action is instituted. The summons, however, was granted and is made returnable on Wednesday the 23rd instant.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE learn with regret that Mr. J. G. Medlicott, late of the Geological Survey, and since Inspector of Schools in Lower Bengal, died at No. 17, London Street, the residence of W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A., at the Presidency, on the morning of the 11th instant.

The deceased gentleman was an accomplished scholar and an able writer, and his death is a public loss to the literary world of India.

When the Home Government pressed that of India to obtain all possible information as to the resources of the various parts of this country for the production of cotton, the supply from America showing symptoms of marked and continuous decrease, Lord Canning cast round in search of an able, energetic and ready writer to compile an exhaustive history of the plant, from the earliest date of its utilization in every portion of Bengal, in view to its cultivation being improved and extended to the utmost. It was on the deceased gentleman that he fixed, and the result proved the correctness of his choice, for within four months from the date of receiving the order Mr. Medlicott had completed *The Cotton Hand-Book for India*, which contained every possible information regarding its appearance, growth, spread, improvement, and general development, in almost every Zillah throughout Bengal, North-West Provinces, Oudh, &c.

For this service the Government rewarded Mr. Medlicott by a handsome donation in money, and Lord Canning made him a member of the Senate of the University.

His writings in the *Calcutta Review* are too well known to require remark; suffice it to say that Mr. Darwin wrote out to India to discover the author of an essay on his *Origin of Species*, which appeared in that journal; and finding who it was, he addressed Mr. Medlicott a most flattering letter, saying that out of a large number which had appeared on that remarkable book, his was the best; in fact the only one he had taken the trouble to find the writer of.

Mr. Medlicott was struck with paralysis in 1863, and although he proceeded to England for some months, the effects on his constitution were still apparent on his return. He was able to make the circuit of nearly the whole of his District, (Midnapore, Orissa, &c.) but his brain became so affected, that his removal to Calcutta was found necessary with a view to his being immediately sent home. But the disease was too firmly grafted; he gradually sank, and after many days of insensibility, finally expired, without the slightest suffering.—*Pioneer, May* 14.

CABOOL.

News up to the 20th April.—By the last accounts received at Cabul a force of three regiments, 10 guns and 10,000 horsemen under Sirdar Sher Ali Khan, Candahari, was marching from Candahar to the relief of Ghuznee.

The Ameer was to have marched for Cabul on the 12th.

Sirdar Abdool Ruhman Khan and Mahomud Rufeek Khan have been appointed to oppose the Ameer's advance. Mahomud Rufeek Khan is said to be secretly inclined to the Ameer. It is intended to meet the Ameer's force in the Sheikhabad district, 20 or 25 koss from Cabool.

At Cabul men's minds are turned variously; meanwhile the renewed determinations of the Amir and the weakness and vacillation of his enemies augur in favour of his eventual success.

23rd April.—Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan has encamped at Kila Qazi on the road to Candahar.

The Candahar force dispatched to Ghuznee had, by the last accounts received at Cabul, reached Khilat-i-Ghilzye.

Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan and the friends of the Ameer have been placed under surveillance at Cabul.

The Cabul force besieging Ghuznee is in difficulties for money and stores.

THE IMPOSSIBLE CONSTITUTION.

(*From the Bombay Guardian, May* 19.)

THE *Bombay Saturday Review* has replied to our notice of his article on the American Constitution, in a second article. Our contemporary is very angry, not with our poor selves only, but with the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* that have had the temerity to give our remarks a place in their columns. Here are some of the 'ejaculations with which we are favoured: 'Such an extraordinary ignorance of the subject.' 'That tone of impertinent satisfaction which is the familiar companion of ignorance.' 'This truly remarkable article.' 'So remarkably ill-informed and foolish an article.' 'An example of the very dregs of incompetence, proud of itself.' 'Perfectly valueless article.' 'Such perfectly absurd comments.' 'The writer is utterly in the dark!' 'The effectation of ignorance of our meaning is very contemptible affectation or very deep ignorance.' 'Beats every thing we ever read in its cool disregard or ignorance of facts.' 'The very worst specimen of loose and unknowing political criticism which we ever had the ill fortune to meet with.' And so on. Our readers will be solicitous to know whether we can be got out alive from this great pile of brickbats. Happily they are only sham brickbats, mere wind-bladders, very innocuous.

The position assumed by the *Review* is this: "The Constitution of the United States as it stands involves such a radical misconception of the possibilites and practical realities of organized human communities, that its duration, in its present shape, is a sheer impossibility;" "for, it leaves the question of social organization a completely open one." This charge is sustained by two proofs: slavery existed in the States; Mormonism exists in Utah. We showed (1) that this 'sheer impossibility' was nothing of the kind; the Constitution has actually existed 80 years and come forth triumphant from tremendous tests; (2) that slavery existed in the American Colonies for a hundred years and more before the adoption of the Constitution, and existed under the English Government for sixty years after the American Revolution. These two arguments the *Reviewer* does not reply to, as indeed how could he? If he had more candour, he would have reserved a little of the wrath he bestows upon us, for himself, and would have confessed his inconsiderateness. The solitary proof on which he relies in his second article for proof of the 'impossibility of the American Constitution,' is the polygamy of Utah. We pointed out that this argument is founded on a signal error, namely, that Utah is one of the United States. Here is the *Reviewer's* reply:

"It is perfectly clear that the writer is quite unacquainted with the way in which the 'inchoate State,' grows up according to the practice of the Constitution of the United States. He actually believes that Utah has not been under the jurisdiction of the United States. He seems to fancy that the Mormon community has not been in any political relations whatever with the United States. He seems to think that Brigham Young and his associates went into the wilderness, and have been in no more direct relations of government with Washington than tribe of wandering Indians. That is an entire misapprehension. The writer is ignorant of what we thought all the world knew, that the 'inchoate' State, of which Utah is an example, is formed under the direct authority and supervision of an Agent of the Federal Executive. The practice, briefly, is that when a certain number of people settle in any inoccupied part of the waste lands of the United States, outside of the limits of the States, they form a new political community, under the supervision, we mention, and with the most ample right of adopting, by vote, if a contest arises, or tacitly, if all are agreed, any form of social institution they like. In Kansas, of whose remarkable history we suppose the *Bombay Guardian* ignorant, there was a great electoral fight as to whether slavery should be legal in the 'inchoate' State. In Utah the peculiar institution was polygamy, and it was adopted without opposition. We thought that the fact of the difficulty felt by the Government at Washington with regard to Utah was known to all: how that the Executive Officer of the Central Government was expelled by the Mormons: how the Government of Washington sent an expedition to coerce the Mormons into receiving him back. In fact, the 'inchoate' State of Utah has been affiliated to, and grown up under the Central Government at Washington, in a definite, regular, constitutional way. It is the literal truth, therefore, that the polygamic society of Mormonism, which is nothing but organized public crime, is chargeable to the United States as a plain result of fact of the working of their Constitution. It is simple historical truth that under no other policy, past or present, could a society have grown up founded on so complete a departure from the rules of civilized Christian society. It is the fact that 'society' is an open question in the United States 'Constitution.'"

The *Reviewer's* attack was upon the Constitution of the United States. This is a constitution of those States which have been admitted to the Union and are represented in Congress. First there were merely Articles of Consideration; these were succeeded by the Constitution, adopted by thirteen States in 1787. Some twenty other States have been since added to the Union; and it is for the *Reviewer* to point out one of these States that has been admitted with polygamous institutions or with any other monstrous organization of society, exclusive of slavery. Can the *Reviewer* do this? Of course he cannot. Utah is not in the Union. If at any time it should be admitted to the Union with its present institutions, then a charge will begin to lie against the Constitution of the United States. The history of the Kansas conflict was given in the pages of the *Bombay Guardian* at the time that it occurred. We are aware that United States judges have been sent to Utah, for there are United States citizens there: the Mormons, conscious of the utter antagonism between the laws of the United States and their own, drove the judge away: and that the aid of United States' troops was necessary in order to reinstate him. And let it be distinctly noted that the United States' judges recognize no laws but those of the United States; they in no way recognize the laws of the Mormons. The great distance to which these Mormon refugees withdrew, and the paucity of their number, and the idea generally entertained that they would soon learn from experience the impracticability of their scheme have favoured the growth of this community. In 1850 they numbered 11,380; they have since increased to about 50,000 chiefly through accessions from Europe.

A single section of one of the articles of the Constitution, refers to these outlying territories: "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Congress for a long time acted upon this only in the case of the territory lying in the vicinage of the States, as it was only there that there was any population.

One fact, and a most important one, seems to have escaped the notice of our contemporary, namely, that each of the States of the American Union has a Constitution of its own. And it is in these that the *Reviewer* should seek the evidence that any conceivable form of social organization is possible in the United States. As we have already said, the Constitution of the federal body, concerns itself with the reciprocal interests of the different States and with questions of a federal nature. Social matters are dealt with by the individual States, which have their own codes of laws and peculiarities of Government; but not one of them affords the slightest countenance to the idea of the *Reviewer* that any monstrous form of social organization is possible in the United States. These States are surely as competent to govern themselves as States in Europe of an equal population; and it would be thought a new thing to say that States like Sweden, Portugal, Greece and Tuscany are not large enough to govern themselves without endangering civilization.

There is no country with such strange social institutions as India. Here is polygamy practised by many millions both of Mussulmans and Hindoos; caste, with its terrific social disabilities, infant marriages; compulsory widowhood; the sanctified prostitution connected with the temples of Khundoba. These all rest upon a basis of law, and over all is extended the ægis of the British Constitution. Of course there is not in this anything to the reproach of that Constitution, if it allow all legitimate modes of influence to be employed against these evils; still, we admit that it is very difficult for it to keep itself unspotted, where there is so much to defile. We refer to this merely to express our surprise that our contemporary, writing in the midst of these institutions where there is so much to solicit the aid of his eloquence, should think it necessary to rush across the Atlantic, and compare the founders of the United States to the men who crucified the Lord Jesus Christ.

A RIDE THROUGH TINNEVELLY.

(*From the Madras Daily News.*)

I HAVE said that Tinnevelly has no celebrated battle fields; it has, however, one spot where a *real* battle was fought, and travellers will find no difficulty in reaching it from Tuticorin. A little to the N. E. of Otapadarum are the plains of Panjalam-Courchy, upon which once stood a fort the feudal residence of a celebrated Polygar chief, Cataboma Naiker by name. In 1799 he committed several depredations in open defiance of British authority, and a small army was sent to chastise him. In September of the same year his fort was assaulted, and our small army met with considerable loss. On a small mound close to Otapadarum there is a mean tomb, with a slab in it, which tells its own tale, viz:—

IN MEMORY

Of Lieutenants Douglas, Dormieux, Collins, and Blake,
and Gunglas Finney, who fell in the attack of Panjalam.
Courchy, 5th September, 1799.

No eulogistic words here; not even are their Regiments mentioned. The natives, however, relate stories of Collins's wonderful bravery, the fourth of which, were they true, would render him worthy a column in the streets of London! This little affair did not tame the Polygar. In 1804 there was rather a severe fight for such a place. The Polygar escaping from his prison in Palamcottah fled to his fort, and summoned all his adherents to join him. The fort was quickly put in a state of defence, and every thing made ready for siege or battle. The British troops at length arrived, and were sadly harrassed by the chieftain. Every thing appears to have been mismanaged at the outset, and the casualities were consequently great, so much so that the *Gazette* which announced the death of the officers omitted to state that they fell in the field. The Government of the day was afraid to acknowledge its losses. For a long period, the Polygar held our troops completely in check. At length an assault was made on the fort on the 31st March, but our troops were hurled back with confusion. A mound which still exists, was then thrown up in advance of the British Camp, and from this place the fort was cannonaded, and carried by assault on the 24th May following. Forty-four Englishmen sleep on the field of battle, (*i. e.*) twenty-seven privates, eight non-commissioned officers, and nine commissioned officers. Their graves are built of brick and chunnam, and are in three divisions, according to their rank. On the officers graves is the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of
Capt. John Campbell, Lieuts. A. Campbell, D. Gilchrist, Lieuts. Spalding and R. A. Campbell, H. M. 77th Regt.
Lieut. M. Egan, I, Bat. 3rd Regt, N. I.,
Lieuts. W. Fraser and B. Manguell I, Bat. 4th Regt., N. I.
Lieut. Torriano, 1, Bat. 9th Regt. N. I.,
Who bravely fell or died of wounds received in assault on the fort of Panjalam Courchy, 31st March and 24th May 1804.

On Lieut. Gilchrist's grave some dear friend, no doubt, erected the tablet which is placed upon it bearing the following inscription:—

Here lies the remains of Douglas W. Gilchrist, Lieut., H. M. 74th (77th) Regt.

This gallant youth who had not attained his one and twentieth year, was killed on the 24th May in the breach of the fort of Panjalam Courchy, in the moment of victory. By his death, His Majesty's Service lost an officer of great enterprise and valour, and society a beloved and valuable member.

Poor fellows! As I stood before their graves, I wished them a better resting place; their graves are on an arid plain, without a particle of fence of any kind; the plough is driven as close to them as possible, and cows, sheep, and buffaloes graze and rub themselves on the graves unmolested. A few rupees would place a neat wall round them, within which a few trees might be planted so as to render their graves somewhat consonant with English ideas. No traveller can ever turn away from them in their present condition without feelings of shame and of pity. There is the grave of a distinguished sepoy officer close by, but to perpetuate *his* memory and his deeds Government partially enclosed it by a wall within which a well was dug for the weary travellers, who would naturally hear that thus it delighted Government to honour the memory of a sepoy. I should be glad to hear that *our* countrymen's graves were taken more care of.

Missionary work has made more progress in Tinnevelly than in any other part of India, and a visit to the Mission stations will amply repay the tourist for any inconvenience he may thereby be put to. There are 24 Mission stations in the province; 15 belong to the C. M. S. and 9 to the S. P. G. F. P. The total number of Missionaries is 33, of this number 24 are C. M. S., and 9 S. P. G. F. P. Of the entire number 16 are Europeans, and 17 are Natives either in Priest's or Deacon's Orders.

The entire number of the Church of England Christians in the province is between 50 and 60,000. The characteristic features of Tinnevelly Mission work is "activity." The tourist will find each station actively engaged in good work. The school of Tinnevelly stand prominently in the fore, front of education in this Presidency. How to reach the lower orders has ever been the *pons asinorum* of educational efforts in England as well as in other countries where education is not compulsory. In Tinnevelly, the education of the lower classes has been attempted by the Missionaries and success has attended their efforts to a very considerable extent. While they have not neglected their more special work of "preaching," they have bestowed a care and superintendence upon their village schools, which very clearly indicates the value they set upon these important auxilaries. Each Missionary has a considerable number of these schools under his care, and his great aim is to turn the children out, able at least, to read, write and cypher. The more promising pupils are sent to the central establishments were they receive a higher education. All the Tinnevelly village schools are, I believe, under Government inspection, and the Missionaries consider the visit and examinations of the Government Inspectors, valuable helps towards keeping up the efficiency of the schools. A late Government Inspector reported on the Tinnevelly schools as follows:—"I have no hesitation in saying that if a similar system of schools could be extended over the Presidency, the very difficult problem of providing for the education of the masses would have been solved." At the Mission centre, or head-quarters, the tourist will generally find two boarding schools, Male and Female; these are mediums between the village schools and the colleges or seminaries; in them the children are taught and brought up carefully. The girls especially are trained to habits of cleanliness, and their moral culture receives an amount of attention to justify the expectation of large results. In all the schools, the girls are taught needle work, but as they cannot expect in a native population to be able to support themselves by their needle, it appeared to me the one fault in the system that some other branch of industry has not been introduced. So give to Tinnevelly educated wives is not enough. The classes of people among whom these girls shall eventually be thrown are for the most part in needy circumstances, and if the wives besides bringing them the unquestionable blessing of education could also bring ability to add to the bodily comforts of the family, education would be more appreciated. I only know of two schools were this defect does not exist, they belong to the Propagation Society, and in them lace-making is taught. The benefit conferred upon the province by Girls' Boarding Schools is unquestionable, and they deserve the hearty support of the public; it is therefore in no spirit of depreciation that an apparent defect is pointed out. The Church Mission Schools at Palamcottah have been already alluded to; there are three for males, and a large institution for girls; the latter has been but recently established; the former have been in existence for some time, and have raised up a set of men of marked intelligence and ability, some of whom are in Holy Orders, others in employment of various kinds; one school was established with a view to benefit natives who are not Christians, and it has certainly fulfilled the wishes of the founders. In it a thoroughly good English and Vernacular education is imparted to the students, the majority of whom are the sons of high caste natives. In the other two schools, English literature receives but a meagre attention; education is carried on in the Vernacular and very successfully too. To one there is an excellent gymnasium attached which cannot fail to improve the students mentally and bodily. Theological Seminary of the Propagation Society is at Sawyerpuram, about 25 miles east of Palamcottah. The attention paid to English literature here is unquestionable and stamps it as the first educational institution in the province. The standard aimed at is ability to pass, at least, the Matriculation examination for the Madras University, and sixteen of the students, I understand, have already matriculated. The senior boys are taught Greek ability to construe the Greek Testament being considered a desideratum in those who wish to accept employment in the Mission. There are several endowed scholarships in connection with this Seminary of tolerable value, and a monthly fee of one rupee is required from each student, to be paid for six months in advance. The Institution has a gymnasium, and the benefits of it are seen in the healthy looks, and well set limbs of the students. The Churches of Tinnevelly are well worthy of a more lengthy notice than I can give them; they are, as a whole, the best ecclesiastical buildings in the Presidency. One which belongs to the Church Mission, has, perhaps, no superior in India. It is a truly gorgeous building. My notes have extended beyond the limits I intended, so, lest I should prove wearisome, I shall here conclude.—"VIATOR."

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

(*From the Englishman, May* 12)

IF it be true that the people of Scinde have expressed, and really feel, a strong desire to sever their connection with the Bombay Presidency, and to be annexed to the Government of the Punjab, we consider the desire to be very natural, and the request one that might very reasonably be granted. Though the expression of such a wish may be confined almost exclusively to the European portion of the community, it by no means follows that in this they represent exclusively their own interests. In such a case it is difficult to conceive how their own interests could, in any respect, be at variance with those of the entire population of the country; and even if the body of the Natives failed to appreciate the importance of the change advocated, this may be accounted for by their general apathy of character, rather than by the supposition of their positive hostility, or even absolute indifference, there to. But the more enlightened portion of the Native community have, we believe, given more than a passive assent to this proposition, while in the Punjab it commands a far stronger interest in all classes. The Punjab claims the port of Kurrachee, as the natural outlet for the greater portion of its productions; Scinde requires the back country of the Punjab, to swell the commerce of its port; and both Provinces contend, that, being geographically connected, it is an unwise policy which continues to keep them politically disunited.

We may smile at the allegations, made in these dependencies, of the jealousy with which the rising greatness of the port of Kurrachee is regarded in Bombay; such charges are always made by the weaker party, in which alone any feeling of envy exists. It is but recently that Bombay itself has abandoned its conviction, that its prosperity was retarded by the Supreme Government, in deference to the jealousy felt in Calcutta of its increasing importance; and, in benighted Madras, some sort of an idea is still firmly held, that its open roadstead might ere this have been made a magnificent harbour, had not the sinister influence of Calcutta, which dreaded the competition, prevented the consummation of Madrassy greatness. But, though we cannot doubt, that the Government of Bombay honestly desired to do justice to the port of Kurrachee, as to the whole province of Scinde, and probably has done nearly all, which under the circumstances it could have done, we think that this has necessarily fallen very far short of what it was desirable to effect; and that the port of Kurrachee would have become the entrepot of a far larger trade, had it been included in the Government of the Punjab. The natural affinity of these two provinces was obvious, before the introduction of railways, and the necessity for their junction, under one Government, has since then become stronger. When that link, still required to complete the communication with Mooltan, is finished, an enormous stream of traffic must flow down the valley of the Indus, for shipment at Kurrachee; and the importance of the trade for which it will be the outlet, demands that no expense should be spared in converting it, if possible, into a first rate harbour. The geographical position of Kurrachee gives it the assurance of a far higher destiny than to serve as an outport for the coasting trade of Bombay; for having regard to the extent of territory, both British and Foreign, whose commercial requirements it will supply, we may, at not very distant period, find it rivalling Bombay itself, in the importance of its trade.

Nor would, perhaps, any appreciable injury be, in this way, done to Bombay; for the trade, of which it would be deprived, would have but a languishing existence in so circuitous a channel, and burthened with the expense of transhipment, while, having direct access to all parts of the world, it can hardly fail to expand to very great dimensions. We are indeed inclined to think that Commercial Bombay would positively benefit, by its Government becoming disconnected with Scinde; for a wholesome rivalry, injurious to neither of these ports, would spring up, and the attention of their separate Governments would be concentrated, each on the improvement of its own particular charge. The map of India, indicates we think most clearly the various territorial divisions, of which (when our net work of railways is completed) Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee, will become the natural ports; for trade will seek the readiest outlet, regardless of any attempts made by Governments to direct it. The position of Bombay will thus give it the command of the trade of a vast tract of country, extending to Delhi, and including the whole of Central India. Surely this will afford a wide enough field for the enterprize of Bombay merchants, energetic though they undoubtedly are, and to the trade of Bombay, of infinitely greater importance than the possession of Scinde, is the project of constructing a railway in continuation of the Baroda line, from the present terminus at Ahmedabad, through Rajpootana, to Delhi. The Bombay Government will best serve the interests of its own Presidency, and of a large portion of India beyond its limits, by inducing the Secretary of State, and his ponderous Council, to make arrangements for the completion of this link; and the necessity for this construction is so obvious, no less on strategical grounds, than for the commercial advantages which will immediately flow from it, that we think, to move the *vis-inertiæ* of that council (lightened as it is, too, of the incubus that lately pressed upon it) would not be a very difficult task, to a statesman of the calibre of Sir Bartle Frere. In an Empire of such vast extent as ours, with but three, or at the most only four, ports of marked importance, from Bengal to Scinde, it should be the chief consideration of our Government, to utilize these to the greatest possible extent. This can only be done by connecting each with the remotest points in our territories, by the most direct of great trunk lines. When these have been formed in the way we have indicated, or in other words when the late Lord Dalhousie's comprehensive and statesmanlike scheme is carried out, we think it may be left to private enterprise to add to the net work those cross lines, which will serve as feeders to the main branches. Whether thereafter the trade of Calcutta, or Bombay, or Kurrachee, increase in the larger proportion, is a matter of very slight importance, since increased prosperity will be assured to them all. If the trade of Calcutta continued to show a satisfactory increase, it need cause no regret, though its commercial importance should be eclipsed by that of Bombay; and *mutatis mutandis*, the same might be said of Bombay, and Kurrachee. To return, then, to the point from which we started, we think that the geographical position of Scinde proves it advisable, to render it independent of the control of Bombay, to which it is only accessible by a sea voyage of four days. We believe that the union of Scinde, and the Punjab, under one Government, will mark a new era of vast improvement in the material prosperity of both provinces. As the commercial capital of two great provinces, Kurrachee will gain the position it is naturally entitled to demand; while as a mere adjunct of Bombay, it could never play any thing but a secondary, and very inferior part.

DREAMS.

(*From "Dream-reading," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*)

A VERY common category of dreams at the north is referable to cold. A man sleeps in a very cold room with one shoulder uncovered; he dreams that he is engaged in a conflict with a spadassin, and has been shot or stabbed in the shoulder. He will feel the smart of the wound long after he wakes. A distinguished writer displaced the bed clothes one cold night, so as to leave his feet and legs bare. He dreamed that he was going to the butcher's to give some orders, when he found that he was followed by a wandering crowd. Cries of "What does he mean?" "How dare he appear in public without trowsers and barefoot?" "Is he mad?" &c., reached his ear. Presently, meeting some girls, he noticed that they tittered, then ran away. The dreamer thus realized that he was taking a morning walk in a state of indecent dishabille, and was so overwhelmed by mortification that he awoke, and found his lower extremities benumbed. In the case of a well-known author, who was familiar with the doings of the Spanish Inquisition, physical pain gave rise to a protracted dream of torture. Happening to lie with his right arm twisted under him, in such wise as to impede the circulation, the dreamer realized that he had been arrested for heresy, and was being put through by the Grand Inquisitor. A rope was bound round his arm, and tightened gradually by pulleys, until the blood gushed through the skin. The kind of rope, the arrangement of the pulleys, the features of the Inquisitor, and the brutal countenances of the familiars were distinctly remembered after the dream ended. Persons accustomed to luxurious beds will dream painfully if they are laid on a hard mattress, or if the collar of their night-shirt is inconveniently tight. As a general, rule the dream agony will bear some analogy to the actual physical discomfort. Thus the man with the tight night-shirt may dream that he is being garrotted while the Sybarite on the hard bed may fancy he is being dragged over a stony road by a runaway horse. But if the mind be engrossed in anxieties of its own, the physical annoyance may merely aggravate them. Thus the man with the tight night-shirt may dream that inability to move—from supernatural causes—prevents his going to his office to meet his creditors; while the luxurious individual on the hard bed may realize that his Dulcinea treats him with scorn, and dances with the other party. The formula is simply that any bodily discomfort or disturbance of the functions of the physical organs will produce disagreeable dreams—commonly known as nightmare; and that generally, though not always, such dreams refer directly to the organ affected. If a disordered stomach, or pains in the limbs, suggest painful dreams, how is it with those whose stomach is in apple-pie order, and who have no bodily troubles whatever? The answer is that such persons, as a rule, do not remember their dreams. It is now admitted (it was once a matter of debate) that all men dream, and dream at all times throughout their sleep; in other words, that the mind is never torpid. This is pretty thoroughly settled by Sir Henry Holland in his "Notes and Reflections," and Sir B. Brodie in his "Psychological Inquiries." But dreaming is one thing, and remembering a dream is another. As a rule, people do not remember their dreams. To recollect them well enough to describe them after waking, it is probable that they must have been of so striking a character as to disturb the dreamer's sleep, and produce a transition state between sleeping and waking; and, furthermore, they must have occurred toward morning—for it is only morning dreams that can be recalled by the memory. Persons of robust health and tranquil mind are not generally prone to startling dreams; and when they begin to wake they wake at once. They enjoy no transition state between sleep and wakefulness Hence, though they probably spend the night in pleasing and possibly delightful dreams, when morning comes the vision is gone for ever, and they are denied the pleasure of memory. Thus we discover the absurdity of the old story about the king who always dreamed he was a baker, and the baker who always dreamed he was a king. The monarch was likely enough to remember his nightmare, but the baker was certain to forget his royal pleasures. Of the class of dreams suggested by previous mental preoccupation there are many varieties. It is undeniable that some men have been smarter when they were asleep then when they were awake. Chess-players, metaphysicians, and mathematicians often dream to good purpose. Any one who has been at any period of his life absorbed in the study of chess, has played, if not whole games, elaborate parts of games, in his sleep, and not unfrequently has solved problems which puzzled his waking mind. Sir Thomas Browne confessed that he could grapple with metaphysical difficulties better in his dreams than in his waking hours. Napier is said to have dreamed out the science of logarithms. Condorcet completed some of his most valuable calculations in his dreams. Every college student can remember problems in Euclid of which the solution flashed upon him in a dream. Poets have also been helped by dreams. It was in a dream that Coleridge completed his "Kubla Khan," and tradition relates that the "Divina Commedia" owes much of its beauty to the inspiration of a dream. All this is not inconsistent with natural laws. In sleep the senses become inactive and, as it were, dead, and the mind is free to pursue its work without disturbance. If it be started fairly in a given direction there seems to be no reason why it should not sometimes travel straight on towards its goal, just as a locomotive started on the rails may find its way to the next station without the help of engineer or brakesman. As a rule, of course, it is better to have the engineer and brakesman, and students had better not trust to dreams to perform their college exercises. But we will venture so far as to recommend every college student, lawyer, mathematician, or theologian, who is puzzling over an insoluble problem, to imbue himself well with his "points" before retiring to rest. He may rely upon it that, if he is sound of body, he will dream of the vexed question. His dream will, in nine cases out of ten, be idle and to no purpose; but, in the tenth case, he will derive useful suggestions from his sleep, and may light upon the solution of his difficult. It has been stated that musicians have composed in dreams, and have sprung from their beds to commit the fleeting inspiration to paper. Tartini's *Sonata du Diable* is said to have been revealed to him by a dream-devil. But Dr Abercrombie, than whom no higher authority on the subject can be quoted, declares that we never hear sounds in dreams. Dreamers will testify that the guns which they see discharged in their dreams make no noise Even the pistol with which the assassin in the nightmare shoots them goes off noiselessly. When we fall down a precipice, we strick the rocks beneath without the least sound. Explosions—the bursting of a boiler, the blowing up of a fort—are seen, not heard, in dreams. Music is *felt*, not heard. If this be so, how could the dream-devil have communicated with Tartini? Was his improvisation *felt*—and felt so distinctly that it could be written out afterward? Real sounds—which actually take place—are heard in dreams, and are one of their common causes. A gun fired near the tent of an officer suggested the minning of an enemy's fort, which operation was conducted with skill and success for many days, and was finally crowned by the explosion of the hostile work, the slaming of a door has given birth to a dreaw of an execution, in which the dreamer, after being duly tried and sentenced—owing to his absolute incapacity to explain his innocence—was taken out and shot by a file of troops. A pair of tweezers struck by a knife close to the dreamer's bedside become in a dream first a chime of bells, then an alarm; crowds of excited men began to rush to and fro, inquiring why the tocsin was sounded, and then the sleeper knew that he was witnessing a revolution in a European city. A thousand such cases might be cited. Indeed, every observer of dreams can remember similar instances in his own experience. But if dreamers hear in their dreams sounds which have no real existence, there is as yet no published evidence of the fact. Leading authorities doubt whether we hear, taste, or smell in our dreams. There seems to be no logical reason why two only of the senses should be under control of the fancy in dreams, and the other three beyond that control; but the evidence, as collected thus far, points in that direction. The theory that imaginary sounds are not heard in dreams was not accepted by Shakerpeare, whose dream of *Clarence* is so vivid as almost to constitute an authority on the subject:

As we paced along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glostea stumbled; and, in falling,
Struck me, that thought to stay him, overboard
Into the tumbling billows of the main.
Oh, Lord; methought, what pain it was to drown!
What dreadful noise of water in mine ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes gnawed upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
All scattered at the bottom of the sea.

* * * * *

With that, methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, *and howled in my ears*
Such hideous cries that with the very noise
I tremblingly waked, and, for a season after,
Could not believe but what I was in hell.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES.)
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
J. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight			...	2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
1 month's	do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England			...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland			...	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes				1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
On demand		2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844. Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	..at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d.	"
On demand	..	..at 2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		..at. 1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		..at 1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each,* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 0½d.	"
3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
2 "	2s. 0½d.	"
1 "	2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11¾d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d.		per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0½d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक अफ हीन्दुस्थान, चाइना, यंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 9	do.	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDHAM, Agent,
National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 3	"	at 2s. 0½d.	"
Do. Demand	....	} 2s. 0½d.	
Do. Scotland	"		
Do. Ireland	"		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight................ 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq., *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight..............................	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
1 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
Demand.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, BEER, and BRANDIES:—

Brandy in Cases	Rs. 24	per dozen.
Port (Old)	20	"
Sherry (Pale Dinner)	20	"
Beer (Bass's)	6-8	"

SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. †B. FOSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well known Firm, has just arrived per *Anazi,* Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs 3½ per dozen.
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" " 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	99
Do. " Do.	41
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	35
Do. Fine Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbeck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, four airy BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW, No. 1 Lane, Khetwady, at present occupied by Mr. T. McPherson, Plumber, with Stable and Outhouses &c., large compound. Rent Rupees 75 per month. Apply at the Premises.

TO LET, 3 BUNGALOWS at Foras Road and 4 at Grant Road. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, four BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, facing the sea. Rent Rs. 40, 130, 150, and 200 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, several OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS and RESIDENCES in the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr M. Roonan. For particular apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.	
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS. *Chairman.*	
Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund....................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	" Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	" DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	P.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary,
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children,* on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

	Rs.	a.
Ballads, Songs, and Poems, of Robin Hood	2	0
Lectures on Animal Chemistry. By W. Odling	3	8
Heaven our Home	1	4
Meet for Heaven	1	4
Life in Heaven	1	4
Cœlebs in search of a Cook, &c.	1	8
Letters on England. 2 vols. By Louis Blanc	12	0
Voices of Joy and Thanksgiving. A Collection of Sacred Poems for the Principal Festivals of the Christian Year. By C. E. B.	5	12
The Pretty Coloured Picture Book	3	12
Lady Flavia. By author of Lord Lynn's Wife	1	8
The Constable of France. By Jas. Grant	1	8
Hereward the Wake, "Last of the English." By the Rev. C. Kingsley. 2 vols.	15	12
Toilers of the Sea. 3 vols. By Victor Hugo. Authorized English translation, by W. M. Thomas	18	0
John Law the Projector. By W. H. Ainsworth	4	8
Vermont Vale; or, Home Pictures in Australia. By Maud J. Franc	3	12
Gay Deverell: a novel. By J. S. Le Fanu	4	8
English Composition and Rhetoric. A manual by Alex. Bain, M. A.	3	0
Scott's Novels—Vol. 1—Ivanhoe	3	8
Plain Rules for the Stable. By Prof. Gamgee	0	12
Thackeray's Pendennis. The Newcomes. The Virginians.—Each	5	4
——— Vanity Fair, Esmond.—Each	4	8
——— Miscellanies. 4 vols.	18	0
Gil Blas. Illustrated Edn. (Bohn's)	4	8
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The Nautical Almanac for 1866	3	0
Weale's Watch and Clock Making	2	12
Handybook Law of Master and Servant	0	12
——— Bills, Cheques, &c.	0	12
——— Banking	0	12
——— Bankruptcy	0	12
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife on all subjects	2	0
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Professor Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering	12	8
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Hoppus's Practical Measurer	2	12
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Mayhew's The Illustrated Horse Doctor. 5th Edn. 1865	14	0
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Vol. 11 Cornhill Magazine	5	12
Cover for Illustrated London News. July to Dec. '65.	2	0

Children's Picture Books, on cloth, in great variety.
Very thick and Superior Note Papers from Delarue.
14th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

		Rs.	a.
FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*		5	0
Fine double German Balsams	Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease	ditto.	0	8
Carnations	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette	Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholtzia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas	Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†		5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market	Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate	Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly	Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood	Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass	Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip	Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks	Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§	Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Drumhead	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	6
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, [illegible] Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, [illegible] Yellow [illegible] Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, [illegible], Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula [illegible], New Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed P[illegible], Pentagonia Hortwegi Albus, Eutoca Wrangeliana, [illegible] Poppy, Lupinus [illegible] [illegible]ptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight [illegible]

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts), [illegible] of parcel, 20 tolas. Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts), [illegible] Radish (2 sorts), [illegible]age. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas. [illegible] Beet, Broccoli, Spin-

‡ All the above; also Cress [illegible] Windsor Beans, Early Long P[illegible], Scarlet Runners, Broad [illegible] ble Marrow, Scotch Kail, [illegible]d Beans, Mustard, Vegeta[illegible] Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, [illegible]ardy Green Colewort, Brussels Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, [illegible]oli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, [illegible] 350 tolas. [illegible]s, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Newington dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun speckled dwarf, [illegible] wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Effectual Aid.—In the sad times of sickness it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be procured at a little cost. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable in relieving pain, reducing inflammations, and regulating disordered actions. They never can be misapplied, nor can they under any circumstances cause mischief. Taken in appropriate doses, they are a blessing to the rich, when suffering from indigestion, gout, skin diseases, &c., and a boon to the poor when struck down by illness. Holloway's medicine should be in the possession of all soldiers, sailors, and emigrants, who will then be in a position to relieve pain and cure disease when medical assistance cannot be obtained.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE. &c., BEHIND SIR J. J. HOSPITAL, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the property of the late Doctor R. HAINES.

The same comprises Glassware, Dinner, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, and Egg Frames, Salvers, Double and Single Candlesticks, a set of Plated Spoons and Forks, and the Furniture, Carved Blackwood, such as Dining, and Camp Tables, Sideboard, Whatnots, Screens, Bookstands, Circular Pier, Card, and Sofa Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Conversation and half-backed Couches, one Square Pianoforte, Dining, Drawing-room, and Easy Chairs, Plated and Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, English Carpets and Rugs, four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Almira with Side Wings and Drawers, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Washhand, and Writing Tables, Camp Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Thursday the 25th instant.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Miniature Brougham, for one Horse, Black and Sons, London. It is only just arrived ex "Anazi," and was expressly made for a European gentleman.

One light English-built Sociable Carriage with double folding Hood, rich plated lamps, pole and blue silk linings, &c.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th May 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., the undermentioned four lots of landed property, by order of the Mortgagees Huckma Dhurmajee, Mulchund Daya, Dada Dhinna, Muttan Futta, Heera Mala and Walchund Deuchund and on account of the Mortgagers Calee Govind Muccoond, Deuchund Muccoond and Premabae, widow of Muccoond Jeevun, viz.

LOT No. 1.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 136, standing on the Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Road, on the West by the house of Tookaram Mayhare, on the North by a foot path, and on the South by the public drain.

LOT No. 2.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 125, standing on Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla and bounded on the East by the Parell Road, on the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagers, on the North by the house and property of the mortgagers next hereafter described, and on the South by the passage.

LOT No. 3.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises No. 124, standing on Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla, and adjoining the premises lastly hereinbefore described, and bounded on the East by the Parell Road, on the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagers, on the North by the house of Merwanjee Nanabhoy, and on the South by the house and premises, lastly hereinbefore described.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 252, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 103, and bounded on the East by the ground of Sonabae, widow, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Batty ground of Shapoorjee Cappawalla, and on the South by the Batty fields of Domingo Souza.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the handsome and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriage, Horses, Piano, &c., of a gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

Notice is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale, by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at the premises, the property hereinafter described, by order of Kerra Hunna, Raja Hunna, Kutcha Deepa and Vunna Nugga, Mortgagees, of the said property, under and subject to certain conditions of sale.

For further information apply to MR. CHARLES LEGGETT, the vendor's Solicitor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Fuzeendaree ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Peeroo Havildar Street, at Woomercarry containing by admeasurement 45 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Mussoonkhan bin Meya Khan, on or towards the West by the house of Fukeer Mahomed Bagwan, on or towards the North by the public road, and on or towards the South by the public drain and compound of the house of Syed Huddee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May next, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.

Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
20 Bales Grey Madapollams.
12 " " Jacconets.
15 " " Shirtings.
17 " " T. Cloth.
10 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
5 " T. Red Sarries.
4 " White Shirtings.
10 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
2 Casks Earthenware of new patterns.
1 Case 75 Catties Cachuck and Toolse Silk.
On account of the indentor, Hassum Khakee & Co.—
2 Cases Wall Lamps per *Compta.*
On account of Oosman Cader, by order of Nancy Dewjee—
6 Bales Paleto Cloth.
A few cases Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmanstores, consisting of Sauces, Pickles, Syrup, Jams in tin, Herring, à la Sardin, Sallad Oil, Asparagus, French Olives, and Cape's essence of Coffee, &c.
2 Cases Mail Axels.
6 Bags Horse Hair.
2 Cases Hosery, consisting of Socks, Stockings, Gloves, Shirts, &c., &c.
2 Cases Dhoties.
A small quantity of Iron Tools consisting of Picks, Powras, Sootkees, &c.
100 Dozens superior Medoc brande Charles Varles & Co., Bordeanax, by order of the mortgagee.
D F F C R S No. 10 to 18 } 9 Chests fine seem Silk.

SALE OF BENGAL GUNNIES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the Warehouses of Memon Hajee Tar Salla Mahomed, in Memon Moolla, and Khan Bazar, on account and at the risk of Thucker Dhunjee Khetsey:—
51 bales Double Gunnies.
49 " Single "

SALE OF NEW DHARWAR SAWGINNED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, near Sir Jamsetjee's Screws, by order and in the Jutha of Messrs. Bhicco Sazba & Co., on account and at the risk of Mugunbhoy Huttasing:—
46 Candies of new Dharwar Sawginned Cotton.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BUNDER ABAS COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at [illegible] P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in Jutha of Ebram Fuckeer [illegible] Muccadum, by order of Hajee Syedally Keemsee [illegible] account and at the risk of Shaw Nancy Dunjee [illegible]:—
575 Dhocras Bunder Abas Cotton. [illegible] & Co.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DEAL BOARDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Elphinstone Bunder, the following Deal Boards.—
71 Pieces, 1 inch thick [illegible] Deal Boards.—
599 " 1¼ " [illegible] 867 feet.
228 " 1½ " 7387 "
311 " 2 " 3406 "
1101 " 3 " 9750 "
25 per cent. deposit [illegible] 43215 "
[illegible] deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
[illegible] Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 19th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

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